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10 May 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

LEADING FRG AFRICANIST ASSESSES SOUTHERN AFRICAN TENSIONS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 27 Mar 85 pp 10-11

[Article by Prof Dr Theodor Hanf: "Outward Calm - To Gain Time for Domestic Reform Attempts. Conflicts in Southern Africa"]

[Text] When this century began, the British Empire was at the zenith of its power. In southern Africa, too, it succeeded in achieving dominance. The Boer Republics were compelled to capitulate in 1902; the last great Zulu uprising was struck down in 1906. German Southwest Africa conquered in 1914. Though the actual forms of domination varied widely - crown colonies, protectorates, self-governing territories, one dominion and one League of Nations mandated territory, it was the British might that counted. British economic power ranged well beyond political borders, very evident in the rail and road network which, centered on the natural wealth of the Witwatersrand, stretched from the Cape to Katanga and included the Portuguese territories also. In Lourenco Marques, cars drove on the left side of the road, exactly as in Johannesburg and London.

The British Empire flourished in southern Africa for roughly half a century. In Cape Town in 1960, British Prime Minister Macmillan gave his famous speech about the "wind of change" that was going to alter Africa, including its southern part. He spoke of the forces of black African nationalism, which everywhere urged toward self-determination and decolonization: In 1957, Ghana had been the first former colony to obtain independence and had become the model for nationalists in the entire Continent.

South Africa, though, was distinguished among other regions of Africa by virtue of the fact that it was home to white as well as black nationalists. Both strove for self-determination and the abolition of imperial dependences. South Africa's Boers cannot be compared with the small white administrative and trading strata in the colonies, nor with the white settlers of Kenya or Rhodesia. They did not consider themselves kin of a mother country as did Belgians, Portuguese or Britons. Instead they felt themselves "Afrikaaner," a people with its home in Africa and nowhere else. They had submitted to the Empire because they had no choice; they regarded its weakening and dissolution as their opportunity rather than a threat.

In short: In southern Africa, the wind of change blew from the south as well as from the north. Contrary winds usually result in turbulences. Consequently, the conflicts in southern Africa are decolonization conflicts on the one hand and, on the other (and increasingly so), postcolonial conflicts between black and white nationalists.

I. Decolonization Conflicts - The Successes of Black African Nationalism

General Smuts, who had progressed from Boer leader to the most eminent apologist of imperial ininterests, considered South Africa the center of an economic bloc under White leadership--from the Cape to the Congo. However, from the early 1960's on, this bloc began to crumble at the edges. The Belgian Congo obtained independence in 1960. A year later came the abortive attempt by the secession of Katanga to at least keep the richest province of the country under white control. 1963 brought the dissolution of the Central African Federation by means of which the white settlers of Southern Rhodesia had expected to maintain their domination of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland also: In 1964, these territories achieved independence as Zambia and Malawi. As Great Britain envisaged the transition to majority rule--and thereby Black rule--, for Southern Rhodesia, too, the settlers unilaterally proclaimed "Rhodesian" independence. This received diplomatic recognition by South Africa alone, while the United Nations imposed mandatory economic sanctions on the rebel state. The British territories bordering South Africa were not joined to the latter country as the South Africans had long endeavored. Instead they were released into independence: Lesotho and Botswana in 1966, Swaziland in 1968. As a result, the "white bloc" shrank considerably in the course of less than 10 years.

Wherever peaceful attempts at decolonization failed, black nationalists began to wage wars of liberation. A first uprising against Portuguese rule erupted in Angola in 1961. In Mozambique, FRELIMO began its first guerrilla actions in 1964, and the war in Rhodesia started in 1966. These three wars all lasted more than 10 years. They were typical guerrilla wars: Surprise attacks by the freedom fighters, reprisals by the armies loyal to the regime, specific and random terror, the establishment of liberated and "pacified" zones, the destruction of wide areas and large losses among the civilian population. In military terms, both the Portuguese and the Rhodesians were well able to stand their ground. They did not lose the war in the field but, in the case of Portugal, in the mother country and in that of Rhodesia--in South Africa. The long colonial war eroded the Portuguese regime from the economic and moral aspect: Officers serving at the front in Angola and Mozambique, convinced that these wars could not be won, were the ones to overthrow Gaetano in 1974. They handed Mozambique over to FRELIMO in 1975 and left Angola to the civil war between its rival liberation movements. Rhodesia had found in South Africa a kind of "substitute motherland" providing economic and military backing.

After the Portuguese collapse, South Africa intervened in the Angolan civil war also, on behalf of Unita which was assumed to be pro-Western. When the rival MPLA invited Cuban forces into the country and was able to hold on to Luanda, the capital and when, moreover, U.S. encouragement and backing for its

intervention in Angola was withheld, South Africa withdrew its forces. The failure of this intervention caused Pretoria to reassess and revise its policy toward the former buffer states. Continuing support for the white minority in Rhodesia was now considered unduly expensive in both economic and political terms. Consequently the South Africans urged the Smith Government to enter into negotiations--in the hope that a compromise favorable to the White minority might still be possible in Rhodesia. At the same time, South Africa tried to mend its fences with independent black Africa by adopting the slogan of detente. Both attempts failed.

The Smith regime persistently rejected substantive concessions. No success was achieved at the 1975 Victoria Falls Conference, attended by Prime Minister Vorster, the 1976 Kissinger initiative in Geneva and the British-U.S. Owen/Young settlement proposal. Not until 1978 was Smith prepared to accept a half-hearted settlement: He transferred some power to "domestic" black nationalists, led by Bishop Muzorewa, while de facto reserving the ultimate say-so to the whites. The liberation movements kept fighting. When it became obvious that the "domestic settlement," excluding the guerrillas, was unable to achieve peace, South Africa's Government told Smith that he could not expect any further backing. The fall 1979 Lancaster House Conference resulted in the capitulation of the white Rhodesians "in the proper form." Rhodesia became a British Crown Colony for a few months. Internationally supervised elections took place under the auspices of a British governor, resulting in Robert Mugabe's victory. Independent Zimbabwe was born: South Africa's last buffer state had fallen.

The policy of detente had broken down even before that. In the mid-1970's, South Africa had conducted talks with the heads of its neighboring countries and also those of Liberia, Senegal and the Ivory Coast. They failed, because they were based on mutual misconceptions. The black African statesmen prepared to talk, had hoped to be able to persuade South Africa to yield on Apartheid. South Africa, on the other hand, believed that it would meet understanding and, ultimately, find legitimacy for its system. No black African statesman is prepared to grant the latter. While ready for concessions in the countries on its borders--vide its Rhodesia policy in the late 1970's--South Africa is definitely not prepared to concede anything at all in South Africa proper. In these circumstances, detente was out of the question.

II. Namibia - Unfinished Decolonization

In addition to the internal conditions in South Africa, the unresolved issue of the future of South West Africa (or Namibia) represented a serious obstacle to any rapprochement. De jure, Namibia is a League of Nations mandate, de facto South Africa's fifth province. A mandated territory may be administered along with the territory of the mandatory power and according to its laws; independence was not projected. South Africa's race laws apply to Namibia with minor exceptions. In 1966, the United Nations decided to withdraw the mandate from South Africa. In 1971, the International Court at the Hague confirmed the validity of this decision. The General Assembly of the United Nations declared SWAPO, the most important political organization of black Namibians to be the sole representative of the Namibian people.

Following Angola's independence, SWAPO engaged to an even greater extent in armed struggle. At the same time diplomatic and political pressure on South Africa increased: Security Council resolutions No 385 of 1976 and No 435 of 1978 called for Namibia's independence on the basis of free and general elections. In 1977, the Western members of the Security Council--Canada and the FRG in addition to the permanent members United States, Great Britain and France--set up a permanent study group to seek a peaceful settlement of the Namibia conflict by negotiations with South Africa on the one hand and SWAPO on the other.

South Africa responded threefold: It began negotiations with the group of five, simultaneously carried on an "internal settlement" as a possible alternative and, still simultaneously, endeavored to militarily destroy SWAPO. Disregarding some variations in emphasis, depending on the circumstances, South Africa has continued to this day to pursue this "triple strategy."

The "internal settlement" turned out to be a not particularly successful attempt. It began in 1975 with the "Turnhalle Conference," attended by some political groups on an ethnic basis. This developed constitutional conceptions relying on the idea of ethnic representation--an idea hardly likely to appeal to the black majority in view of its similarity to the Apartheid system. In 1977, executive power in Namibia was transferred to a general administrator. Elections were held in 1978 but boycotted by SWAPO. In 1980, a Council of Ministers was established, chaired by white politician Dirk Mudge. When Mudge began to gradually ease the separation of the races, his DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] lost the votes of the white population. While the black population considered the changes too slow and too minor, the majority of whites thought they were too fast and too great. Important black politicians turned their backs on the DTA. In 1983, Mudge resigned; a general administrator resumed power. At the end of 1983, a Multi-Party Conference was constituted. It represents the merger of several internal parties. Though hardly credible as an alternative to SWAPO, the internal parties remain a card in South Africa's hand for possible later negotiations about a settlement.

The military proceedings against SWAPO yielded conflicting results. South Africa deployed considerable bodies of men at rising cost. Since 1978 they have been operating not only in Namibia proper but also in the Angolan concentration area of the SWAPO commandoes. In 1981 alone, three major operations were conducted in Angola. Attacked were not only SWAPO units but also Angolan forces and their Cuban and Soviet advisers. No doubt SWAPO suffered substantial losses. Nevertheless, the South Africans did not succeed in permanently preventing the infiltration of guerrilla units. On the other hand, the South African attacks and the successes achieved (with South African assistance) by Unita--the opponents of the Angolan Government--led to a considerable destabilization of the Angolan regime, so that it is now intensively trying for a negotiated settlement to the Namibia conflict--even if this should be at the expense of SWAPO.

Negotiations at diplomatic and political level were lengthy and complex. In a first stage, the initiative was certainly held by the group of five Western

powers. It drafted implementation proposals for Resolution No 435 and endeavoured to obtain the consent of all those involved--South Africa, SWAPO and the front states. In summer 1978 a settlement seemed close at hand; agreement had been achieved about the method of elections. Presumably this had happened because, at that time, both SWAPO and South Africa (and the internal parties backed by it) believed to be able to win free elections. Still, South Africa accepted neither the inclusion of the South African enclave of Walvis Bay in an independent Namibia (as resolved by the Security Council by the votes of the Western powers), nor the modalities of the stationing of United Nations forces, proposed by UN General Secretary Waldheim. In October 1978, the foreign ministers of the "five" went to Pretoria to get South Africa to yield. However, the Botha Government--in office just 2 weeks--persisted in its refusal of the Waldheim plan, though it had to fear that the Western powers would approve UN sanctions against South Africa. The sanctions did not in fact materialize. Thus began the second phase. South Africa continued to negotiate, for example at the Geneva Conferences of 1979 and 1981, but was far more relaxed about the matter. In fact, it now began to insist on additional conditions and, in particular, branded the United Nations as being "prejudiced" and therefore unsuitable to act as mediators.

A third phase dates from the time the Reagan Administration took office. In the words of its ambassador to Pretoria, the Administration considered that "negotiations about the implementation of Resolution No 435 were already dead in the water." It also presented the South African Government with an unexpected gift by the demand to couple a Namibia settlement with the prior departure of the Cuban forces from Angola. In 1981, the Western powers in the Security Council vetoed the proposal to impose sanctions on South Africa as per Section VII of the UN Charter. Not only is South Africa no longer subject to Western pressure in the Namibia issue, as a result of the "Cuban linkage," it has become the ally of the Western superpower in its Angola policy.

III. Extra-Regional Powers and Regional Conflicts

The change in the Namibia conflict is admittedly only part of a change in the entire arena of conflict of southern Africa. For the past 25 years, South Africa has been subjected to the steadily growing pressure of the international community of nations. The Organization of African Unity (OAU), founded in 1963, considered its main task that of achieving the decolonization of southern Africa and the struggle against the South African system. In 1974, it did record considerable successes: An "international agreement on the combat against and punishment for the crime of Apartheid" was enacted by the United Nations. Though an African proposal for South Africa's expulsion from the United States failed in the Security Council due to the Western veto, the General Assembly has ever since regularly rejected the accreditation of the South African delegates. In the second half of the 1970's, militant African nationalism was victorious in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe against the residues of colonial white Africa and stood directly at the South African borders. The white South Africans noted with concern, even anxiety, that this black nationalism organized itself in people's republics, that Podgorny and Castro were feted as heroes in the front states. In 1976, rejection of the

Apartheid system by their own black population was demonstrated in the Soweto youth uprising. Efforts for detente came to nought.

This background explains the extraordinary respect initially accorded the Namibia initiative of the Western five by the South African Government. Why did it ultimately decide to after all oppose this initiative? The main reason is likely to be the fact that the five, in particular the United States and the FRG, showed pretty clearly that surrender on the Namibia issue would not ease South Africa's situation but was rather to be considered the overture for profound changes in South Africa proper. Vice President Mondale stated that South Africa would ultimately have to accept a political system based on the "one man - one vote" principle. Andrew Young intimated that the "American model" of majority rule should be applicable in South Africa. The leaders of White South Africa were bound to realize that the West was asking it to yield its dominance to the black majority--and that they were not prepared to do in any circumstances. If yielding in Namibia was not to benefit them, why then should they yield? That was their conclusion.

They did not give in, and the West resigned itself. It turned out that--contrary to Roosevelt's admonition--the five talked loud but were not at all ready to wield the big stick of sanctions--or did not believe themselves able to do so in fear of South African counter sanctions, such as cutting the supply of strategic raw materials.

The assumption of office by the Reagan Administration did the rest. This Administration proclaimed "constructive engagement" as the principle of its South Africa policy and, in Chester Crocker's words, bluntly stated that it did not intend "to transfer the American model to South Africa."

Rid of Western pressure, South Africa was no longer willing to be impressed by pressure from the Eastern superpower. At end 1983, the Soviet Union warned South Africa not to seriously threaten the Angolan Government. Soon after, the South African Army embarked on the major "Protea Action" in southern Angola.

It is not surprising, therefore, that South Africa has been carrying on its regional conflicts largely without consideration of the major powers ever since the early 1980's.

IV. The Defensive Empire of the Boers

When Pieter Willem Botha took over the government in 1978, he tried initially to shape relations with the neighboring countries by a resumption of Vorster's efforts at detente. With a new label, the "constellation of states," he offered regional cooperation and economic aid: A policy of "carrots." However, the "constellation" was welcomed as little as detente had been earlier. On the contrary: The Namibia war grew more acute. The defense people came to the conclusion that this war could not be won in Namibia proper. Moreover, the efficacy of ANC [African National Congress] operations in South Africa was on the rise. Police precincts were attacked, efficient sabotage actions damaged the coal hydrogenation plant at Sasolburg and

Koeberg nuclear power plant--the pride and symbols of industrial progress in South Africa. The defense people concluded that both SWAPO and ANC could be effectively dealt with only by eliminating their bases in the neighboring countries. Botha had been defense minister for many years and evidently accepted the advice of his military staff.

The result was that which Israeli political scientist Tamarkin describes as "the turn from economic, diplomatic and peaceful to aggressive and military strategies." Briefly expressed, the whip instead of the carrot. At least for the time being, these strategies have been immensely successful. They consisted of the exercise of economic and military pressure, direct and indirect intervention.

In Mozambique, South Africa actively backs the RENAMO Organization which is hostile to the regime. In less than 4 years, this organization succeeded in depriving the government of the control of at least six provinces. The economic consequences were devastating: Agricultural production was paralyzed in almost half the country. Rail links with Zimbabwe and the electricity line from the Cabora-Bassa dam were cut. Drought did the rest: Two thirds of the population are now dependent on food supplies from abroad. Furthermore, the South African Army directly attacked ANC targets in Maputo in 1981 and 1983.

Lesotho, an enclave in South Africa and particularly dependent on that country, was also pressured. South Africa aided the--left--opposition movement "Lesotho Liberation Army." In December 1982, South African forces attacked ANC refugee quarters in the capital, Maseru. In spring and summer 1983, tourism--vital for Lesotho--was severely obstructed.

In 1981, Zimbabwe aroused South African ire by an anti-South African speech delivered by Mugabe as well as by permitting the ANC to open an office there. South Africa promptly canceled the trade agreement which had provided for lower duties on South African imports of Zimbabwe consumer goods. The rail system was decisively weakened by the withdrawal of locomotives that had been lent by the South African Railways. Consequently only 25 percent of the planned maize exports could in fact be shipped. In Mozambique, RENAMO cut the rail links to Maputo and Beira as well as the oil pipeline to Umtali. By Christmas 1982, Zimbabwe's oil reserves had dwindled to a few days' supplies.

In spring 1984, Botswana was given an ultimatum, requiring it to expel ANC activists. If it failed to do so, South Africa would.

Following efficient acts of sabotage, mostly carried out by native guerrillas, all these countries are totally dependent on the South African rail, road and port system.

Angola is the only country in southern Africa not yet subdued. Its most important port is--still--located outside the radius of action of Unita, its oil wells (run by the U.S. Gulf Oil Corporation) are protected by Cuban forces. And yet: Unita, strongly backed by South Africa, controls almost a third of the country. It has largely paralyzed the transportation system in the interior. Its operations as well as the repeated African military actions

against SWAPO compel Angola to spend approximately 50 percent of its budget on defense. The country is faced with economic ruin.

South Africa's remarkable diplomatic successes are explained by these pressures. In 1982, Swaziland obligated itself by treaty to stop ANC operations from its territory. In February 1984, Angola and South Africa concluded a troop disengagement agreement that will severely hinder SWAPO operations. Finally, by the March 1984 Nkomati Agreement, Mozambique not only declared its willingness to expel the ANC, it provided a spectacular intimation of future good neighborly relations: Botha and Machel embraced at the border.

Southern Africa has entered the age of the "Pretorian Peace" (von der Ropp)--an involuntary, an enforced peace, but peace.

Not even a Namibia settlement appears totally excluded now. In January 1984, Botha proclaimed that Namibia had never been a part of South Africa, and South African interests had priority over Namibian interests. South African fear of a "Marxist" take-over in Windhoek has declined since the South Africans have learned that even Marxists are harmless if they are dependent on South Africa. And Namibia is dependent: On South African budget aids, white skilled workers in industry and agriculture. Lastly, an independent Namibia would not represent a military threat: The border on the Orange River is more easily controlled than on the Kunene River and the Kaprivi; a South African base in Walvis Bay would do the rest. The greatest present obstacle to a settlement now is likely to be the link with the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola.

In summation we should note that South Africa's military self-confidence has grown immeasurably in the past 4 years: Defense Minister Malan commented the 1984 September exercises with the remark that this force would be capable of marching straight to Cairo...In fact, in a region where it need not fear any great power pressure for the time being, and where a power vacuum exists, South Africa has become a regional superpower. The empire of the Boers has assumed roughly the dimensions of the British subempire at the beginning of the century: Now as then, an empire centered on the natural wealth of Witwatersrand, with rail and road links from the Cape to the Zimbabwe copper belt.

At the same time, it is a defensive empire. It does not wish to do any molding, nor to carry a concept or ideal. All it wants is to provide the external conditions for maintaining the status quo in the country itself.

V. Shifting the Conflict Inside?

Because the status quo is threatened, the South African Army will not set out on the march to Cairo, considered possible by Malan. It is needed in at home. Army units were first used in October 1984 to check unrest in black residential districts--in former times, even at the 1976 Soweto rising, the police had been able to cope alone.

This unrest demonstrated once again that the black majority of the population has certainly not resigned itself to the status quo that the white minority strives with all its strength to maintain. The majority interpreted as a worsening of their condition the constitutional amendment, represented to the public as a reform. Only small minorities of the Indian and Colored (mixed) population--now coopted to the "white" political system--made use of their voting rights. The black majority protested a constitution that deprived them of their civil rights and made them citizens of nonviable "homelands" on barely 14 percent of South African land.

The power of the Whites who hold a monopoly on the armed strength of the country and almost exclusively dominate its economy, will certainly suffice for many years to come to limit and suppress outbreaks of black anger and black desperation.

It is equally certain, though, that the costs--human as well as material--of this retention of power will rise substantially. Hitherto the blacks had tended to expect liberation by the actions of guerrillas operating from the outside. This hope is now waning as the result of precisely the "Pretorian Peace." It must be assumed that this will incite them to make the attempt to take a hand in deciding their fate. Empirical investigations are reliably telling us that a majority will certainly try to continue in a peaceful manner: In economics by labor union actions, in politics by protest movements. The exceptional popularity achieved in recent months by the United Democratic Front as the collective organization of peaceful black protest is just such an indication. At the same time, we cannot exclude the possibility that a growing militant minority may seek to escape from its present situation by the use of force. The massive relocations to the already badly overcrowded "homelands" may well represent an additional reservoir of violence. Even though the use of force is unlikely to result in victory, it will most surely make life a lot harder for both blacks and whites.

Demographic trends show that the proportion of whites in the total population will continue to decline. Educational statistics indicate that the numbers of Black secondary school graduates is rapidly increasing--by 2000 it will be 10 times greater than those of the whites. On the other hand, the trend on the labor market arouses concerns that most of these better educated people will not find jobs corresponding to their qualifications. In short: Everything indicates that the protest potential is bound to grow in the long run.

The foreign political successes of the South African Government are indisputable, but they cannot settle the internal conflicts. However, external quiet may buy time for appropriate problem resolutions at home. In view of the attitudes predominant in the white minority, it is very doubtful indeed that this chance will be used. The future conflicts in southern Africa will mainly be conflicts within the Republic of South Africa.

The above article represents a contribution by Professor Hanf to an omnibus volume to be published shortly by the Federal Center for Political Education with the title "Weltpolitik - Strukturen - Akteure - Perspektive" [World Politics - Structures - Actors - Outlook] and

edited by Professors Karl Kaiser and Hans-Peter Schwarz. Professor Hanf directs the German Institute for International Pedagogical Research in Frankfurt and, jointly with Professor Oberndoerfer, is the director of the Arnold-Bergstraesser-Institute in Freiburg.

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10 May 1985

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CIVIL AIR IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS REPORTED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German
13 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by "W. An.": "Airport Projects in Eastern and Southern Africa"]

[Text] Frankfurt—In many countries of Eastern and Southern Africa the expansion of existing airports and the construction of new ones can be observed. In many cases, these projects are financed with the assistance of international organizations (such as the World Bank group or the European Development Fund), of rich Arab oil-producing nations and individual industrialized nations, the FRG among them. Engineering consulting companies as well as construction and equipment firms, some of them German as well, have received major contracts.

It was recently reported that the Standard Elektrik Lorenz Ltd (SEL) of Stuttgart was given a major airport turnkey project to do in Zimbabwe. It involves the modernization of the navigation and telecommunications systems of the eight main airports of the country as well as the airports at Gokwe and Mutare. The project was financed by means of a bilateral loan agreement amounting to DM 30 million between the FRG and Zimbabwe. Around the turn of 1984, work on improving and modernizing the main starting and landing strip at Bulawayo airport was completed. This project required investments amounting to \$5.4 million. In Zimbabwe, the international airport of the capital of Harare (the former Salisbury) is also due to be enlarged.

Recently, work on the new international airport of Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, was completed. The airport now has a 3,000-meter long and 45-meter wide starting and landing strip. This project was jointly funded by the African Development Bank, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED), the Saudi Fund for Development and the FRG which promised to provide DM 17 million in capital funds. The Sir Alfred McAlpine & Son (Botswana) (Pty) Ltd, an associated company of Alfred McAlpine PLC, South Wirral, Essex, was entrusted with the construction of the starting and landing strip. The job of providing the air traffic control and navigation equipment for the new airport was given to Standard Elektrik Lorenz Ltd (SEL) while the British firm of Kier International Ltd will build the new airport terminal.

In the spring of 1983, Kier International Ltd, the British construction company, received a \$40 million contract to build a new international airport in Maseru, the capital of Lesotho, which is to be ready for operation by the summer of 1985. In December 1984, the African Development Bank approved a loan amounting to 12.04 million accounting units and the European Community approved a special loan amounting to three million ecus in July 1984. Total investments for the airport project are estimated at 60 million ecus. Additional funding is being provided by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAEDO), the Arab Development Bank for Africa (Badea), the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the OPEC Fund for International Development, the Saudi Fund for Development and the government of Finland. The FRG extended an additional DM 6 million grant to augment development aid for the enlargement of smaller airports to Lesotho in 1983. The FRG had previously promised to make DM 14.6 million available for this purpose.

Since early November 1983, all international air traffic in Malawi is being routed through the new Kamuzu Banda airport in the capital city of Lilongwe and no longer through Blantyre. Chileka Airport in Blantyre is now used for domestic flights. To fund the third construction phase of the new international airport, the African Development Bank in Abidjan, Ivory Coast approved a loan of 15 million accounting units (where one such unit equals \$1.07 million.) Total investments for this third phase are expected to amount to 21 million units. The local construction firm of W & C French (Malawi) Ltd, which is part of the British French Kier Holdings PLC, Buckhurst, Essex company, was assigned a number of construction jobs in connection with the new airport.

The international airport at Plaisance on the island of Mauritius is being enlarged and modernized. The PRC, France and Great Britain are said to be engaged in jointly funding this project. The contract for providing the technical equipment for the new control tower has already gone to Thomson CSF, Paris, a French company. Total costs for enlarging the airport, which also include construction of a new arrival and departure terminal, are estimated at more than 900 million Mauritius rupees (one rupee equaling about DM .27). In mid-October 1984, President Nyerere of Tanzania officially opened the new international airport in the capital city of Daressalam. The turnkey project had been assigned to the French firm of Bouygues. The Aeroport de Paris acted as a consultant, whereas Thomson CSF and CSEE handled the delivery and installation of the air traffic control and navigation equipment. Altogether, 13 new buildings were constructed, including a 24-meter high control tower. The existing starting and landing strip was lengthened from 2,400 to 3,000 meters and widened from 46 to 60 meters so that the airport can now be used by wide-bodied jets such as Boeing 747s. The airport can now handle 1.3 million passengers annually. Total construction costs amounted to 410 million French francs, 90 percent of which were financed from French sources.

In the aftermath of the political unrest in Uganda, steps have been taken to rebuild the civil aviation system of the country. Plans have been made to install new traffic control and navigation facilities worth some \$18 million at Entebbe International Airport. There are also plans for remodeling 10 airports between 1985 and 1987.

In Somalia, Berbera airport is being enlarged with American assistance. Plans are to build a modern control tower and a large fuel dump. The airport is also to be equipped with the most up-to-date traffic control and navigation facilities. The appropriate contracts have been let to an American construction firm. In early January 1984, the enlarged international airport of Addis Ababa in Ethiopia was opened. It can now also be used by wide-bodied jets.

Following successful technical negotiations, the Dutch firm of Hollandse Signaalapparaten, which is part of the Philips Group, is hoping to obtain a contract worth some 100 million Dutch guilders for the delivery and installation of an integrated traffic control system to service the two international airports of Nairobi and Mombasa in Kenya. The Dutch firm will also assume responsibility for training the air traffic controllers.

The European Development Fund made supplemental funds available to the Sudan for the construction of Djuba airport in the southern part of the country amounting to 5.5 million ecus in September 1983. This was in addition to 21.5 million ecus which had been approved earlier. The contract for the major portion of the construction work was obtained by Compagnie de Constructions International (CCI), a French firm. The work includes construction of a 2,400-meter long and 45-meter wide starting and landing strip as well as a new airport terminal. The contract for delivery and installation of the airfield lighting system went to a consortium comprised of the two Dutch firms of Philips Export B. V. and Nolte Installatiegroep N. V. Philips Export B. V. also assumed responsibility for the delivery and installation of navigational aids and telecommunications equipment. Netherlands Airport Consultants B. V. (Naco) of the Hague acted as consultants.

In the kingdom of Swaziland, bids are currently being solicited internationally for delivery and installation of a new control tower required as part of a program to enlarge Matsapha International Airport in the capital of Mbabane. Interested firms must submit their bids by 10 May 1985. Responsibility for reviewing the bids has been entrusted to the ICAO, domiciled in Montreal, Canada. Consulting work has been assigned to Aeroport de Paris, a French firm. Part of the project is being financed by the European Development Fund which approved a 2.1 million ecu credit in July 1983.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

GHANA REPORTS FORMATION OF NEW AFRICAN TRADE UNION FEDERATION

AB170905 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Officials of the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, OATUU, and three members of a preparatory committee have agreed to involve all African trade unions in the formation of a pan-African federation of local government trade unions. This conclusion came after members of the preparatory committee had briefed OATUU officials in Accra on the proposed federation. The meeting involved the acting OATUU secretary general, Ali Ibrahim, on one side, and S. K. Owusu, general secretary of the Local Government Workers Union of Ghana, and the president of the Nigerian Union of Local Government Employees, Chief Frank Oramolu, and his vice president, Alhaji Mustapha Abubakar, on the other.

Both sides stressed the need for the creation of a pan-African federation of local government unions which will unify the rank and file and intensify trade union action at local government levels. The main objective of such a federation will be to spread information among the local government trade unions and work toward the improvement of working and living conditions of the workers. It will also defend the general interests of those workers in this sector as well as the interests and the development of society as a whole. The OATUU side advised the preparatory committee to be geographically more representative, taking into consideration the vastness of the continent.

CSO: 3400/15

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SADF'S COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY STRATEGY ASSESSED

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 31 Mar 85 p 17

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text]

HARARE—The armed forces of the six Frontline states are no match for the South African Defence Force, but the very existence of those states with their powerful African ideology represents a threat to South Africa.

That is one reason why Pretoria is trying to build a "shield of instability" behind which it will go on trying to perpetuate the essentials of apartheid.

The view was expressed this week by Major Michael Evans, a lecturer in war studies at the University of Zimbabwe.

In a public lecture at the university, Major Evans said the State Security Council in South Africa, which he described as a "super cabinet", had devised a counter-revolutionary total strategy to force the Frontline states into accepting Pretoria's domination of the region. Destabilisation and the use of dissidents were elements of this strategy.

He did not not believe the Frontline states could try to counter this from a military angle, for their forces would be no match for the SADF.

In a review of the military balance, he said that with full mobilisation South Africa could put 404 500 men in the field, of whom 197 000 would be regular, conscripted or reserves. Against this the Frontline states could mobilise 152 000 men.

He said South Africa had

about 3 000 tanks, armoured personnel carriers and the like against 1 200 held by the Frontline states.

The Frontline states had more artillery pieces such as field guns, 1 300 against South Africa's 230, but the South African weaponry was far superior.

In combat aircraft, South Africa again had the edge with 300 planes against 200.

Major Evans said Zimbabwe had 41 300 troops and Tanzania had an army of 40 300. Angola had 37 000, Mozambique 15 000, Zambia 14 000 and Botswana 3 000.

Because of internal problems, economic difficulties and the structure of the Frontline states, he saw little prospect of a viable combined force.

But there were areas in which the armed forces could collaborate and these were military intelligence, the exchange of staff, and in the formation of a procurement and weapons study group.

Missiles, said Major Evans, could revolutionise the military scene and the next few years could see the armies being equipped with missile weaponry with electronic locked-

on-target guidance systems, known as precision guided munitions (PGM).

This was an option which they should explore and offered the best chance of strengthening their capability.

Major Evans, who is completing a doctorate with a thesis on the Rhodesia-Zimbabwe war, served in the Rhodesian Army and later as a regular officer with the Zimbabwe National Army.

He said that while South Africa was powerful it was not invincible. Its weakness lay in its ideology and it had to fight against an idea.

He described the victory of Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party in the 1980 Zimbabwe elections as a "shattering regional political defeat" for South Africa which had based its hopes on the establishment of a Southern African Constellation of States (Consas), with Zimbabwe under Bishop Abel Muzorewa as part of this bloc.

Instead, Mr Mugabe's victory ensured the creation of the rival Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).

Within South Africa, he foresaw the growth of internal conflict with the possibility of eventual martial law and a military government in power.

He did not believe sustained guerilla warfare was an option.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND LOANS--Abidjan, April 12 (AFP)--The African Development Fund, a soft loan affiliate of the African Development Bank and also headquartered here, said it was making loans totalling 9.2 million dollars to five African countries to help speed up development projects. It said Senegal would receive 6.1 million dollars to help finance a fishery project, Mali would get 16.4 million dollars to improve rural water supplies, Cameroon 1.5 million and Madagascar 651,000 dollars for road development, and Somalia 890,000 dollars for a health project. [Excerpt] [Paris ATP in English 0741 GMT 12 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/13

ANGOLA

JOURNALIST REPORTS FROM JAMBA ON RELEASE OF UNITA PRISONERS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Mar 85 p 11

[Article by Richard Wilson]

[Text]

A SOUTH AFRICAN mining engineer who works for Anglo American was among the foreign workers captured by Unita guerrillas when they seized a diamond mine in Angola.

He is John McMichael, 29, an Irishman who immigrated to South Africa seven years ago and married an Afrikaans girl four years later.

At Unita headquarters in Jamba, southern Angola, shortly before he flew home to be reunited with his wife yesterday, Mr McMichael described the nightmare that began when he was caught up in the Angolan civil war.

After working for seven years at Western Deep Levels gold mine in Carletonville, he accepted secondment through De Beers as area mining engineer at Cafunfo, a government-controlled diamond mine in north-eastern Angola.

Mr McMichael arrived there on December 7 after spending four weeks in Portugal to learn the language.

Terrified

He had been there only three weeks when all hell broke loose and a 400-strong Unita guerrilla column stormed the town and captured it for the third time.

Describing what happened, Mr McMichael told me: "I woke up at 5am to the sounds of a raging battle. It actually went on till 7am.

"I was very scared. I opened the front door and shots smacked against the wall next to me. They were peppering all over.

"I dived back inside and just then a mortar landed in the small back yard. I thought the house was going to come down. I went into the bedroom and lay on the floor. I was terrified."

Eventually Unita troops started going from house to house.

They came to Mr McMichael's house and shot down the front door. He walked out of the bedroom with his hands up.

"I don't know if the Unita man was startled or what, but he shot at me. Ten bullets hit the wall next to me and I was hit by flying masonry.

"I screamed, 'Britanica, Britanica', to tell them I was British."

The guerrillas took him outside and told him to sit down on the road. Later he was joined by the mine's area foreman, Glen Dixon, 47, a contract worker from England, and his 17 Filipino workers.

At first the prisoners were roughly treated.

Mr Dixon said: "Unita by that time were high ... their blood was boiling after the battle. We were roughly handled and our watches were taken. We got them back later."

"I got the feeling Unita didn't know what to do with

us. They marched us one way and another. I'm sure they didn't expect us to be there."

Campaign

Unita leader Jonas Savimbi confirmed this. He told me: "We were told there were no foreigners at Cafunfo. We were embarrassed to find Britons there again."

This is the third time Unita has captured British nationals at Cafunfo, working on the mine, and Dr Savimbi warned it would be the last time prisoners would be freed unconditionally.

"It will be extremely embarrassing if we continue capturing these foreign technicians," he said. "They should leave the country. If we capture any more Britons they will not be released, they will have to stay here."

Dr Savimbi made it clear that his close ties with South Africa would not affect his campaign to paralyse the northern Angolan diamond industry.

Without referring directly to the case of John McMichael, Dr Savimbi said: "South African friends have told me that we are hurting SA diamond interests."

Hell

"I have said to them you have to sort that out with De Beers."

An Anglo American official yesterday said they had no plans to send any more men into Angola.

Five hours after the fall of Cafunfo, an American charter Hercules with supplies landed at the town and

was shot by Unita forces who thought it was a troop carrier.

Three of the crew were taken prisoner, and a fourth was killed.

Unita then sent the prisoners back to Jamba — a 39-day, 1200km forced march, described by the prisoners as sheer hell.

Said John McMichael: "One stretch was 22 hours non-stop. You started to hallucinate at night, seeing soldiers that weren't there, trees that weren't there, and holes in the ground."

Glen Dixon, who'd worked in Angola for one and a half years, said: "We did not sleep for three days and on New Year's Eve we were sitting in a ditch."

"It was pouring with rain, freezing cold and we were totally wet through and drenched."

"At midnight we shook hands with each other and said we'd never forget this goddamn night".

Strike

After 34 days' marching, the prisoners were met by trucks. But the nightmare continued ... they were crammed 40 to a truck.

Said Mr Dixon: "After a stop, we refused to get back on. We just went on strike. After a lot of talking among themselves, the guards freed eight Angolan PoWs and we agreed to board our truck."

At Jamba, the prisoners said they received good medical attention and food.

Disciplined Guerrilla Army Would Impress any General

EVERYWHERE else in Africa, piccanins at the roadside wave to passing cars. In Jamba, they stand to attention. In fact, the bushveld babes of Unita contribute to the struggle from the cradle.

At Unita's colourful 19th anniversary parade this week, one of the participants was a newly-born. He was being bathed on the back of a "labour-ward" float showing work done at the camp hospital.

The parade was held on a sandy football ground in the middle of Jamba, the sprawling bushveld stronghold of Jonas Savimbi in southern Angola.

A thousand rigid, smartly uniformed troops paraded before a green and red bedecked podium on which sat Dr Savimbi and his military staff.

Behind the troops, huge, multicoloured painted banners told the story of Unita's struggle.

To the pulsating jungle beat of a drum band, the soldiers marched, wheeled and presented arms in a display of drilling that would make any general burst with pride.

It is driven home with every beat of the drum, every faultless manoeuvre, that this is no rag-tag army.

The soldiers of Jamba are lean, whipcord tough and move with cat-like grace and menace.

Leader

Jonas Savimbi presents the figure of the archetypal guerrilla leader.

He is bearded, wears a beret, and has a silver, ivory-handled Colt 45 hanging from a holster on his hip.

But when he speaks from the podium there is none of the ranting rhetoric of revolution.

It is with quiet determination that he says in Portuguese: "The struggle triumphs, united we shall win!"

After the parade I met Dr Savimbi in a thatched-top briefing room.

He was relaxed, confident and very bullish as he discussed the latest progress in the war, which pitches his 40 000-strong guerrilla army against more than 60 000 MPLA troops and an unknown number of Cubans.

Last year, he said, he was worried that he might be left out of peace moves in southern Africa, but that has changed now.

"There was pressure on

us to scale down the war to encourage MPLA to talk but we said 'no'. We will talk from a position of strength.

"Now I am happy. We are satisfied we are consulted and informed. There have been no negotiations between South Africa and the MPLA which we have not been involved in."

Criticism that the war had lapsed into a stalemate were dismissed scornfully.

"We have not reached the limit of our ability. We are experts at guerrilla warfare in Africa and a stalemate will never happen."

He said they had almost succeeded in shutting down the diamond industry in north-eastern Angola.

His troops were holding the diamond-mine town of Cafunfo, which they took for the third time on December 29.

Their next target in the north-east was Lucapa. "Then the diamond industry is totally in our hands," he said.

All that will remain of Angola's tattered economy will be the oil industry concentrated at Cabinda, north of Luanda.

"And we are already making advances there," he said.

But the symbolic target, the one that must be taken, is Luanda.

Dr Savimbi explained that Unita's campaign against Luanda at this stage was a three-pronged attack in the style of classic guerrilla warfare.

1. Unita has a ring of bases around the capital, from which it launches hit-and-run attacks.

The guerrillas are on the move all the time, changing bases, but the closest one has been only 14km from the city.

Foreign diplomats in Luanda have been warned by the MPLA government not to venture more than 25km from the city.

2. Further out around Luanda, constant action by Unita is forcing refugees into the already crowded city.

"The population has gone from 750 000 when the Portuguese left to nearly 2-million now," said Dr Savimbi.

"The city has no facilities to cope. There is not enough food and the people are turning to crime."

3. Political activists have infiltrated the capital and are busy organising underground Unita cells in factories and schools and win popular support.

Explosive

Dr Savimbi said: "When the cells are built up we will start sabotage, cutting electricity, water supplies, the radio station and disrupt the port. We will also kidnap bad elements of the MPLA."

"Already the situation in Luanda is explosive, but we cannot move until the time is ripe. Fighting in the streets of Luanda is coming."

"The next five months are critical," Dr Savimbi told me.

In September, Angola is to host the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned states.

His aim is to make the situation in Luanda so impossible the meeting will have to be cancelled. "That will be a big blow to the MPLA."

Routine Flight Became Trip of Terror for Cargo Carrier

A FREED Unita prisoner told this week how he was trapped in a blazing transport plane on a remote Angolan airstrip while guerrillas shot it to pieces.

The co-pilot of the plane died next to him — cut down in the hail of bullets that ripped through the fuselage of the Hercules C130.

"It was like something out of a paperback novel," said Paul Huggins, 23, of Dorking, England.

In five minutes of terror he saw his friend, co-pilot Bill Reed, a 34-year-old American, die in the smoke-filled plane.

The shooting was described by Paul this week at Unita's Jamba headquarters shortly before Dr Jonas Savimbi formally freed foreign prisoners taken at the northern Angolan mining town of Cafunfo.

The drama began at 2pm on December 29 when the Hercules, a Trans American charter plane, flew supplies into Cafunfo from nearby Dundo.

Apart from Paul Huggins, who was the loadmaster, there was the pilot, Gerhard Opel, 54, co-pilot Reed, and flight engineer Alan Bongard, 56, all Americans.

Unknown to them, the town had been seized by Unita in a bloody battle at dawn and just a few hours earlier strafed by Angolan government Migs.

When the Hercules touched down, the dug-in Unita guerrilla forces believed it to be an MPLA troop carrier.

Captain Opel and Alan Bongard had already stepped down onto the runway, and Paul and Bill Reed were on their way down the stairs, when the Unita troops opened fire with automatic and mortar fire.

"All hell broke loose," said Paul. "I screamed 'What's happening?' I saw Captain Opel and Alan Bongard hit the runway and I thought they were dead."

"Bill and I dashed back into the plane."

By this time it had taken several mortar bombs and was burning in three places. The cockpit had taken a direct

hit. Bullets ripped through the fuselage as if it were made of paper.

Said Paul: "Bullets were flying everywhere. Bill and I were scrambling back to the cargo hold to try to find somewhere to hide when he was hit."

Paul shouted "Bill, Bill", but he could see that the co-pilot, body riddled with bullets, had no chance.

"I only looked at Bill for a moment ... it was a difficult thing to look at. He didn't die immediately, but I could see he only had seconds," said Paul.

"Bullets were tearing through the plane and I thought it was only a matter of time for me."

"I remember saying to myself 'Find a safe place to hide.'"

He scrambled into the middle of the plane and dived to the floor among the wheel wells.

A few minutes later, the plane ablaze and totally wrecked, Unita stopped firing.

Paul groped his way to the front of the plane and emerged out of the smoke at the top of the steps.

On the runway below he saw Captain Opel and Alan Bongard with their hands up talking to the guerrillas.

Captain Opel said he later asked the brigadier commanding the operation why he attacked the aircraft and was told Unita had thought it was a troop transporter.

Alan Bongard added that he thought they were set up by Angola's Cuban and Russian allies. He said they should have warned the Americans at Dundo that Cafunfo had fallen to Unita.

"The Russians let us go in and land and get shot up so that they could say this is what Unita does."

ANGOLA

MINISTERS VISIT BENGU PROVINCE, INVESTIGATE PROBLEMS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Mar 85 p 12

[Text] Caxito--The minister of home trade and the vice minister of agriculture for coffee, Adriano dos Santos Junior and Caetano Joao, respectively, came to this city yesterday to learn first hand the problems of marketing in the rural areas and the operation of the provincial structures of Home Trade and Agriculture.

After their arrival in Caxito, the two Angolan officials had a brief meeting at the provincial delegation of the Ministry of Home Trade of Bengo with its two representatives in the province.

However, after the meeting, the two members of the government and their parties went to the workers' stores and other productive units.

It will be recalled that the vice minister of agriculture for coffee recently had a long meeting here in Caxito with officials of the sectors he heads, during which the prospects for the 1985 coffee harvest were discussed.

Elsewhere, 345 tons of frozen fish were recently distributed to the consumers of Bengo Province by the provincial delegation of the Ministry of Fishing, it was learned from a reliable source by ANGOP.

According to the same source, the lack of human and material resources hinders the distribution of this product in the provincial capital, as well as in the municipalities. To overcome this situation, the Ministry of Fishing delegation in Bengo intends to install new methods of control and sale of fish to the people of Bengo Province.

The Caxito Elastic factory located in Bengo Province produced more than 700,000 meters of elastic during the past year of the 2,595,885 meters planned, it was learned by ANGOP from manager Elizeu Texa.

The company, connected with the ICOMEL company of Luanda, has a daily production of 1,500 meters guaranteed by 54 workers; has decided to increase its production as a way of overcoming its problems of a material type.

ANGOLA

PARTY COMMITTEE IMPROVES PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Mar 85 p 12

[Article by L. Luanci: "Party Committee Improves Structures in the Province"]

[Text] Lubango--The fifth regular plenary session of the MPLA-Labor Party Provincial Committee of Huila, which had been taking place in this city, ended its work yesterday with the adoption of measures aimed at improving the work of the party structures in the province.

The meeting, guided by its coordinator, Sapilinha Sambalanga, analyzed the operation of the Party Municipal Committees, the JMPLA-JP [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party Youth], the mass and social organizations and approved the reports of the commission of control and the executive commission.

Speaking at the closing session was the coordinator of the Party Provincial Committee, who praised the work performed by the secretariat of the JMPLA-JP in the mobilization and psychological work it performed among the young encouraging them to join the military and the Organs of Defense and Security in the annihilation of the puppet bands, who seek in vain to halt the march of the Angolan revolution.

In that respect, Lt Col Sapilinha Sambalanga exhorted those present to strengthen the role of party leaders at all levels, saying that the members of the party leadership must place all their trust in the rank and file membership, that the basic policy must be consolidated, in that manner reaching established goals. Referring to supplies of articles of basic needs last year, he said that they were satisfactory and that he recommended greater endeavor and organization in distribution, taking into account that the most important thing is the resolution of the problems of the people.

It is to be recalled that since the last presidential visit to Huila last June, the Party Provincial Committee had spared no efforts in the resolution of the problems which affected the good operation of state and private economic enterprises, primarily in the upgrading and recovery of the industrial park of the province, which is in a poor condition. Also noted in recent months is the effective increase in support of the Organs of Defense

and Security in the fulfillment of their sacred mission of defending the country. Specific actions were accomplished by means of socioeconomic conditions, which are allowing stability and the subsequent increase in agricultural production in the affected areas.

8908

CSO: 3442/242

ANGOLA

INVESTMENTS PLANNED FOR HUILA PROVINCE PROJECTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Mar 85 p 12

[Text] Lubango--More than 100 million kwanzas will be invested by the Huila Provincial government in projects to be realized in all the municipalities in this part of national territory, reports O JORNAL DA HUILA in its second edition last Saturday.

According to the biweekly, the financial investment plan for local application in the current year states that the funds will be basically used for marketing in the rural area, the cooperative movement, and the construction, installation and production of construction materials.

The funds will also be used for professional technical training, the structurization of the ATM (Material Technical Support) system, drinking water and electric power systems, health care and beautification.

Elsewhere, with respect to marketing in the rural areas, the municipality of Chicomba (in the north) will be provided during the second, third and fourth quarters of the current year with 2.5 million kwanzas. Kaluquembe will also be given 2 million, as will the municipality of Quipungo.

In turn, the municipality of Matala will receive funds in the amount of 1.5 million kwanzas; Humpata, 1 million and Quilengues, Chibia and Gambo will receive the same amount.

The municipalities of Lubango, Kuvango, Jamba and Chipindo will each be given 500,000 kwanzas. It is to be indicated that the funds for the aforementioned purposes are for the fulfillment of the hopes of the popular masses of the respective areas, pursuant to the established plan.

On the other hand, they will also serve to establish responsibilities for the respective municipal commissioners, who from now on will necessarily have to be involved in the entire process contained in the financial investment plan of local application for 1985.

With respect to construction and installation, it is intended that all municipalities have at least the minimum of possibilities for creating their maintenance and construction brigades.

ANGOLA

TEXTILE ENTERPRISE FACING SHUTDOWN DUE TO SHORTAGES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] The Textile Enterprise of Angola, ENTEX, located in Luanda, runs the risk of ceasing operations in September for an undetermined period if the problem of the imports of raw material, particularly cotton, is not resolved soon, it was discovered by ANGOP from the management of the enterprise.

Created in 1979 and belonging to the Ministry of Industry, specifically the National Directorate of Light Industry, ENTEX enfoldes the following production units: TEXTANG I in Luanda, and the complexes COBANG (Cacuaco) and FIANGOL (Viana).

ENTEX devotes itself basically to the industrial processing of cotton and the manufacturing of artificial and synthetic fibers for the textile industry. It also produces cloth, blankets, toweling and fresh water fishing nets.

Complementary products produced by the enterprise are: canvas shoes and rubber byproducts, conveyor belts and transmission belts.

The main difficulty facing that strategic and priority enterprise is the lack of raw materials such as cotton, the need for which is 1,200 tons per year for its normal operations.

ENTEX manager Humberto Costa revealed that at this time he has been guaranteed the imports of 400 tons of cotton, which should serve for operating during the first half of this year. There is nothing for the second half "If no cotton other than the 400 tons of cotton, which should arrive in the country in April, is ordered, the enterprise is going to come to a halt as it did last year, when it was paralyzed for more than 6 months," warned Humberto Costa.

Last year ENTEX was authorized to import only 90 tons of cotton to fill its needs, which led to its stoppage.

Another raw material essential for the operations of production units is the thread used for the manufacture of textiles. With respect to the rubber used in the manufacture of canvas shoes and belts and the fiber for blankets, ENTEX has their imports assured and even has the beginning of a stockpile.

Despite the stoppage during 1984, the textile enterprise of Angola met its production plan by more than 60 percent, the 60 percent in textiles being the equivalent of 3 million linear meters; 37 percent in blankets or 91,000 units; 33 percent in fishing nets, or one ton; 77 percent in canvas shoes or 77,000 pairs, and in the sector of thread-making, fulfillment was 74 percent, or 381,000 kilograms.

In addition to the lack of raw material, the lack of a proper definition and a specific analysis of the problems of textiles in Angola also contributed to noncompliance with the plan, said Humberto Costa.

As an example, he pointed to the case of the former "SATEC" [Printed Fabric Company of Angola], where a reconversion of the manufacturing plant is scheduled. It is awaiting the installation of an air-conditioning system, the greatest part of whose equipment has been in the country for more than 12 years waiting for the approval of "pertinent structures."

For 1985, ENTEX foresees a production short of its installed capacity and possibilities, which are 18 million linear meters of cloth and 400,000 blankets, among others.

Production plans for this year, subject to change as of next May, include the production of 6,263,000 meters of cloth, 309,000 blankets and 130,000 pairs of canvas shoes.

With equipment with an average life of over 30 years, ENTEX is equipped with machinery from Belgium, Switzerland, the FRG, Spain and Italy.

The diversity in the origins of equipment, as is obvious, brings great problems in its maintenance because it is almost impossible to create a stock of replacement parts, something which is the result of the lack of policy for the importing of parts and basically because of the technological lag present in the branch with respect to suppliers.

However, maintenance of equipment is assured by national technicians who benefitted from advanced courses in the supplying enterprises, some of them now extinct, and by resident collaborators. In each unit of production there are two maintenance and repair brigades, one of them a fast reaction brigade.

Training Center

Organizationally, the ENTEX has a Professional Training Center located in Luanda, which depending on needs, trains professionals for the company. It also has an automotive shop, which repairs the vehicles of all the manufacturing units.

The center, which has been in operation since 1979, time of the creation of the enterprise, trains the workers in technical-professional terms, who are sent to the center after a selection is made in the respective production units.

After 9 months of intensive training, the center qualifies the workers in the mastery of textile, thread, weaving, finishing and general machinery technology, giving those who complete the course diplomas of professional qualification.

The center, which has its operations insured since 1981 by Angolan instructors, has trained 50 technicians since its creation, technicians who respond satisfactorily to the requirements of the enterprise. It is, therefore, a nursery on the right path.

Providing instruction on a variety of textile equipment, and essentially providing practical classroom instruction, the center was recognized by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) as one of the best in Africa, and it was proposed by that body that it train textile technicians from the Portuguese-speaking African countries.

At the request of the manufacturing units, the ENTEX Training Center is going to begin a course in coming months devoted to the training laboratory technicians in the textile field.

The automotive shop of the enterprise has a central warehouse of surplus and replacement parts, however its continued existence is filled with difficulties in this respect.

The manager of ENTEX praised efforts undertaken by unit managers, who look for parts and who manage to obtain them by means of an exchange for their enterprise production.

Workforce and Social Conditions

With an installed capacity for 4,000 workers, the enterprise has only 2,553 at this time, of whom 548 are women, and there are 10 resident cooperators. At the bottom of this situation is the reduction of the number of shifts from three to one, with which the enterprise operates, and the demobilization of workers due to the long stoppage, and even the integration into the army of the young workers.

ENTEX pays out 40 million kwanzas in wages every month.

With respect to living conditions, each manufacturing unit has its own medical station, which helps the workers and relatives as much as it can, and a dining room which provides meals as it can. In view of the furnishings for them, they are not the best.

The enterprise has a beginning sports club, which is beginning to bear fruit but it struggles with a lack of transportation for the workers and the lack of a day center.

There are mass organization, party and union cells in all units, which thanks to their full operation have contributed to discipline and a decline in absenteeism.

Sales of Products

Marketing is a "difficult endeavor" that is how Humbert Costa described it. He added: "There is disorder in this field. There is no policy as to who should buy and who should not."

The reason for this is that ENTEX, in addition to having to sell the products to its six main customers, specifically EDIMBI(Home Trade), Icomei and Imavest, both of the Defense Logistics Industry, the Military Hospital and the Community Services of the Provincial Commissariat of Luanda, also has to attend to the province and the mass and party organizations, which many times use the products badly.

8908

CSO: 3442/242

ANGOLA

DECLINE IN PRODUCTION IN SOYO MUNICIPALITY NOTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] The municipality of Soyo in Zaire Province, which has 2,432 workers, in recent days has noted a significant decline in production in the majority of the state sector because of various reasons, it was confirmed by ANGOP.

Last year it sold only 127,000 kilos of agricultural products and no effort is seen which tends to change the situation.

The municipal agricultural delegate in Soyo, Andre Nvemba, declared:
"Agriculture is one of the sectors that does not work in Soyo because of a lack of material and moral support."

The old plan of growing 600 hectares of corn in the production unit of Mpeko, which is located 32 kilometers from the city of Soyo, as well as the care for its 8,000 palm trees, has been forgotten. Other units of the same type, specifically Lukata and that of Cajoeiros, barely survive with one pigsty with two brood sows.

According to Andre Mvemba, Lukata will serve for the raising and training of draft cattle. On the other hand, the fishing fleets of Soyo are the most productive in the country. The municipality produces nearly 200 tons of fish monthly in joint expeditions, in addition to the production of private fishermen. Distribution is done in an erratic fashion because of a "lack of a fish market." The more opportunistic people do the buying, the friends and relatives of the fishermen, and they then resell the fish on the other bank of the Zaire River.

Occupational fishing is one of the rare sectors which show progress in this municipality. There are 16 groups of fishermen and 11 small boats provided by SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority], eight in Soyo and three in N'Zeto. Its plans call for a catch of 150 tons of fish per year.

In the field of health, 41 cases of blennorrhagia, with the prospects of an increase in them, 136 cases of acute diarrhea, 161 cases of malaria and 141 infections were registered last January in the Soyo municipal hospital. On the other hand, no serious case of trypanosomiasis, more commonly known as sleeping sickness, was recorded this year.

According to a reliable source of the Soyo hospital, the abundance of rubbish and grass in Soyo are the reasons for the proliferation of malaria.

The hotel business is inexistent in this municipality, where there is just one "hotel." This unit operates with difficulty. Each guest eats his meals in his room. The restaurant has the capacity for serving only nine meals and has no potable water.

On the other hand, the lack of gasoil fuel in the long distance exchange system, existing since the 7th of this month, interrupted telephone communications from this locality to the other provinces and abroad.

According to statements made to ANGOP by the chief of the provincial department of ENTATEL (National Telecommunications Enterprise), Pedro Justino, the lack of gasoil is due to the condition to the access road which links Luanda to M'Baza Congo, as reported by the enterprise drivers who bring the fuel to this locality.

However, measures are being taken for the solution of the problem. It is to be noted that this is the first time that the system has become inoperative for a period of more than a week since its installation in 1981.

8908

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ANGOLA

FEASIBILITY OF SECOND PHASE OF SUPPLY SYSTEM QUESTIONED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Rui Cruz: "Thoughts on the Second Phase of the New Supply System"]

[Text] The New Supply System which went into operation in the city of Luanda in January of this year, has justly deserved the praises of the workers and consumers in general.

There remain no doubt that since the achievement of independence by our country the supply system allowed many workers to feel the usefulness of having a ration card for the first time. At the same time, it managed to insure a planned supply of goods to all the users of cards in the amounts established by the coordinating body of the new system, the result of an arduous but important work of organization and censusing of consumers. It was also possible to put an end to the scandalous misrouting of goods which was taking place in the majority of marketing points because of the reigning disorganization and lack of supervision. It was the period of "every man for himself," in which having a friend in a supply store was the only opportunity for buying at the established official price the few items placed on sale to the public there. Today, when we pass by a store which is part of the New Supply System, we can easily recall the contrast with the past, still recent, of empty shelves and the crowds, who more and more had to physically train to resist the veritable "greco-roman wrestling" matches. Because of all this and because, happily, those images still present in our memory appear to represent something which belongs to the past, we must fairly and honestly congratulate all those who contributed to the implantation of the new system of supplies as it is functioning in this first phase.

Naturally there were some failures and errors in the not so easy process that initially was opposed by many, who in an already characteristic attitude doubted everything and everybody, fearing change and experiences, which are the only things that lead to innovation and progress. It must also be recognized that in this process the most visible fault was the method used for informing the consumer about distribution at the stores. Certainly other more difficult but more compensatory methods for the efficiency and credibility of the system itself could have been used. We believe that the coordinating body of this work could itself recognize the fairness of certain

criticisms and observations which have the objective of improving and consolidating the New Supply System. Therefore, as we write these words, we are driven by the basic objective of resolving some problems aroused by the implementation of the second phase of the New Supply System, which will consist of the proportional distribution of supplies according to the number of members in the family unit, and in which in each family unit, the head of the family, will have one ration card. While the objective extolled appears to us to be fair, it is also important to consider what the form adopted, or better defined, may bring, in our opinion, in this phase.

As we all know, our economy finds itself very disorganized, with the money in circulation circulating outside the bank circuits, an economy in which the high cost of living, the result of a galloping inflation, turned wages into a small contribution of little worth in the income of the majority of people for facing the cost of living. This means, in short, that under the specific economic conditions of Angola, wages do not in fact represent the main component in the income of workers, wages which in principal are the reward for working.

The reason for this, as everyone knows, is the lack and disorganization of the market; products are scarce and the demand is so great that everything can be used for speculation, whether it is by exchange or direct trade or by monetary or indirect exchange. That is why the concern of people, who are working in Angola in this phase, is not that of obtaining a wage which is very much above the real values required for obtaining the goods which people need for living. The objective or main drive, which leads people to work, to seek employment, is basically that of obtaining certain user or consumer goods in those work places, or through that work place to allow them to balance the budget deficit which exists between the wages received and the cost of the goods they have to buy on the market. The acquisition of user and consumer goods, which up until the initiation of the New Supply System was of little scope in the official stores for sales to the people, was done by persons who sought the little that was for sale with their supply cards, given the significant difference between prices there and those on the so-called parallel market, which in practice was the only market. Now that objective today is more justified, given the improvements introduced with the New Supply System, which allows the obtaining of a larger variety and quantities of those goods at listed prices.

On the other hand, as far as we know, the results of the population census of Luanda brings to light the fact that in the majority of family units there is not only a large number of minor dependents, but also persons who are not employed, by comparison with the small active population, that is, persons who work. That is why it is important, and I believe indispensable for the growth of the economy that means and work incentives be found to increase the number of persons in the family unit who leave that status of dependency on the wages of one or a few persons. Naturally that dependence leads people to seek easy ways of obtaining money to pay for the high cost of living.

The second phase of the New Supply System, instead of functioning as a catalyst for work, as an incentive to employment, leads to an opposite movement because it brings equality to the family unit, which has a large number of persons working, with that in which possibly only the head of the family is working. And we cannot forget, as we said before, that wages are not at this time in our country the main source of income for the majority of workers. That is why, in the logic of this second phase, which appears to us to be inadequate and unrealistic in view of the economic problems we are facing, it is more advantageous to keep a woman at home, taking care of the house and selling certain consumer goods, than to have her go to work so that at the end of the month she may receive 7,000 or 10,000 kwanzas.

For that reason, and in conclusion, we think that this first phase should be maintained and improved on the basis of the principle that he who works should have the right to supplies. Later on, the situation of large family units with minor children could be resolved with a compensatory distribution of goods.

The second phase could be implemented later, when stabilization and development of the economy makes of wages the de facto basic source of income of the majority of the workers. The reason for this is that its objective, which is that of providing goods to each family in terms of its needs, would no longer lead to a retraction or decline in the active working force, as we believe will happen in this phase.

Our point of view could be wrong but we would like for that to be demonstrated, because one only accepts when one understands and one only understands when someone explains.

8908

CSO: 3442/241

ANGOLA

NEW HUAMBO FUEL STORAGE STATION, OTHER ACTIVITIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] The new fuel storage station of the National Angolan Fuel Company, SONANGO, in Huambo, will go into operation in July of this year, it was learned by ANGOP from a well informed source in this city. The construction of this important project by the Romanian company ROMPETROL is within the framework of the support given to the People's Republic of Angola by the Socialist Community since the proclamation of its independence.

ROMPETROL is engaged in the construction of a gigantic storage and pumping station for automobile and aircraft fuel in Huambo. This station, the property of SONANGOL, will be finished next July if the supplies of construction material--cement and bricks--are insured.

According to Romanian engineer Antonio Picoti, in charge of the Romanian part of the aforementioned project, 80 percent of the work is completed.

Located in the zone of Cuca north of the city, the ROMPETROL station spreads out over an area of 50,000 square meters and will have a storage capacity of 100,000 cubic meters of assorted petroleum products.

The conclusion of this project, in addition to being a firm response to the needs of Huambo Province in matters of fuel and energy, this province having the second industrial party of the country, will also serve as an important factor for a regional economic development because it will insure fuel supplies at the same time to the provinces of Bie, Huila and Kuando-Kubango.

Initiated in February 1985, the project will allow the installation of 11 large tanks, two of which will be for storing water for firefighting.

The project will operate with 118 workers, of whom 28 are Angolan and 90 are Romanians.

In addition to using various construction materials adapted to the complexity of the project under construction, 7,000 cubic meters of concrete and 1,400 tons of metal of Romanian origin, as well as 2,500 tons of cement and 90,000 bricks of Angolan origin, as stipulated in the contract, are being used.

It is pointed out that the fuel to be transported from the Port of Libito by the Benguela Railroad, will be sent to this station on a private railway line linked to the Benguela Railroad.

The fuel, after storage in the tanks installed in this station, will be subsequently transported to the zones and regions of distributions by tank trucks, the loading of which will be done by a special pumping system installed in this SONANGO station.

Various types of machinery and equipment may be seen at this station, all of Romanian manufacture, specifically pumping motors, as well as a high-voltage motor-generator destined for supplying electricity to the station in case of a power failure in the public system.

The docks will be provided with a modern firefighting system. In this system, consisting of an automatic surveillance and fire monitoring circuit, are two tanks with a capacity of 500 cubic meters of water each.

The project operates with five technicians in several specialties and one construction engineer, all Romanians, as well as with two Portuguese supervisors in the area of civil construction and compliance with the contract by SONANGOL, who have oversight over compliance with the contract by the Romanian side.

The same company, ROMPETROL, should also participate in Luanda in the renovation of three other fuel depots. There is also the prospect that a new depot will also be built in Luanda, but the construction company for the aforementioned project has not yet been revealed.

With the conclusion of the project, SONANGOL will be provided with important tools for the complete fulfillment of its noble mission of rebuilding national economy, considering the importance of energy in development.

Visit by the Vice Minister of Education

A delegation headed by the vice minister of education for middle-level and higher education, Joao Filipe Martins, came to this city for an on-site investigation of the difficulties being encountered by the higher-education structures in the province and to evaluate the support to be provided.

During statements to the press, Joao Filipe Martins said another two schools will soon be built in this province.

Also within the framework of the visit, the delegation went to the Institute of Agricultural Research of Chianca and to the School of Medicine.

The vice minister of education and rector of the University of Cuba was also a member of the delegation.

The provincial coordinator for literacy, Pires Alberto, recently visited the municipalities of Londumbale and Bailundo, where he had contacts with the local officials of the branch.

Pires Alberto was informed of the difficulties the municipal centers are facing such as the lack of teaching material and he was also given a brief report on the work that has been accomplished.

Party Activity

Meanwhile, an intensive activity of a political and ideological nature has been accomplished in several organizations by the delegation of the DEPI [presumably the DEPPI, the Department of Politico-Ideological Education, Propaganda and Education] of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

Early yesterday morning the delegation made a visit to the installations of the Huambo TPA station, where it was informed about its operations, as well as of the several difficulties encountered since it resumed its broadcasts.

Later, that party delegation also visited the Huambo Regional Station where a talk was given by an internationalist educator.

In the afternoon, giving continuity to the program of activities, there was also another talk on the subject of present-day problems of politico-ideological training pursuant to the first national conference of the party, in the Provincial Party Committee [CPP], where there was an overwhelming participation by the CPP, and the mass, defense and security organizations.

8908

CSO: 3442/241

ANGOLA

DEMBOS ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT TO BENEFIT 90,000

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Ninety thousand persons can benefit from the Dembos electrification project, which foresees the distribution of electric power to the population of certain regions of Bengo Province, specifically Quibaxe, Nambuangongo and Ambriz.

This information, published in REVISTA ENERGIA, attests to the efforts being made by the party and government for reducing the hardships of the people living in rural zones, as well as for the economic rebirth of the country despite the acts of sabotage committed by the puppets.

The accomplishment of the project, which is contained in the five-year development plan established by the first party extraordinary congress, will be divided into three phases, the first limited to Quibaxe, which it is estimated will be completed in January of next year; the second is for the region of Nambuangongo and the third and last is for the municipality of Ambriz.

It will provide electricity to the social structures, schools, hospitals, public services and other enterprises which were created, because although it is geographically and administratively linked to Luanda, it was in this city where all the central bodies operated.

For the completion of the Dembos electrification plan, transmission lines of 60 and 30 kilowatts will be installed with the participation of 50 national and foreign workers.

Recognizing the importance of the undertaking, the provincial commissioner of Bengo, Lopes Maria (Xi Mutu) said that once the project is concluded it will bring great social and economic benefits, specifically public and domestic lighting, to the people living there. "This will make the area more attractive to the masses interested in this energy undertaking," he said.

On the other hand, local economic sources will be better exploited and used.

Power for the Dembos electrification project will be generated by the well-known "Mabubas Dam," built in 1948 across the Dande River. It has an installed capacity of 17.8MW for the production of 60KW.

Located approximately 70 kilometers from Luanda, the Mabubas Powerplant has four units installed, two of 3MW and two of 5.9MW. However, due to their long time in operation, there are certain deficiencies and for that reason its remodeling and reequipping are scheduled. The process for international bids on the work has already been prepared.

Basically, the Mabubas Dam supplied Luanda and certain localities such as Icolo, Bengo, Caxito, Calomboloca and others considered of importance, since the colonial capital implanted there justified it.

8908

CSO: 3442/241

ANGOLA

NOVEMBRO ATTACKS RSA TREATMENT OF NEIGHBORS

MB180609 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] The Angolan magazine NOVEMBRO has written that Pretoria's intention to institute an internal government without SWAPO's participation in Namibia will not bring about peace in southern Africa. An ANGOP commentary on NOVEMBRO magazine's editorial underlines that the worsening of South Africa's internal crisis and the intensification of the Namibian struggle will push the South African Government into a dead end. It says that South Africa's maneuvers regarding constitutional reforms in the country and the so-called internal government in Namibia aim at convincing the international community that South Africa is seeking peace in southern Africa.

The editorial of NOVEMBRO magazine suggests the situation in southern Africa cannot improve until Pretoria stops causing problems for its neighbors as though they were bantustans. It recalls, for example, that the Angolan proposal concerning negotiations to end tension in southern Africa is unassailable due to its coherent principles, and that South Africa is delaying its reply for that reason.

South Africa's lack of honesty regarding neighboring countries can be seen in its failure to observe the Nkomati Accord between the Pretoria and Maputo governments. Maputo has already denounced South Africa's non-observance of the accord.

CSO: 3400/16

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

CABINDA PORT ACTIVITIES--Cabinda--A reliable source informed ANGOP that from January to November the port enterprise of Cabinda had collected 65,163,708 kwanzas. According to the same source, the lack of equipment needed for its operations, were, among others, the main difficulties being encountered by the enterprise. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Mar 85 p 12] 8908

DATA PROCESSING ENTERPRISE--Namibe--An accounting and financial data processing enterprise has been created recently in this city within the framework of the efforts being made by the fishing sector to improve the accounting and updating image of the fishing enterprise. The enterprise which has now been created, PESCONTAS, as the official of that enterprise emphasized, has the task of processing and printing financial and accounting data with a view toward minimizing the deficiencies being felt in this aspect in the enterprises belonging to the Ministry of Fishing. While the arrival of the computers to be installed is awaited soon, workers of the enterprise are now engaged in collecting data relative to the accounting plans for this study. Isaias Ramos also said that the enterprise in a later phase may help others of known importance in accounting terms in the execution of the work proposed. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Mar 85 p 12] 8908

SEMINAR ON AGRARIAN STATIONS--Lubango--A seminar on the installation of Agrarian Development Stations (EDA) of the National Directorate for Agricultural Collectivization and Support for the Individual Peasant (DNCA), ended Monday in the city of Lubango. The seminar, which began Thursday, had the objective of presenting the general principles to be followed in the support provided by the state to the peasant sector, for their organization, and to define the principles of the methods of action of the EDA's with the peasants, having in mind the intensification of the associative movement and its organization. During the seminar, subjects related to the organization of production, knowledge of the areas to be affected, functions, organization and activities of each sector of agrarian development were discussed. The Agrarian Development Stations are responsible for invigorating, coordinating, supporting and controlling peasant cooperatives, the means of production required, the mechanical preparation of land, supporting the use of animal trading and organizing production units and peasant associations at a local level. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Mar 85 p 3] 8908

UNITA AMBUSH ON FAPLA CONVOY--Free Land of Angola, 18 Apr (KUP)--A total of six trucks were completely burned, two BRDM-2 armored cars destroyed, and various weapons and ammunition captured, along with Manuel Joaquim Antonio, a second lieutenant with the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], by the UNITA armed forces. The attack, on a motorized supply convoy escorted by a battalion of FAPLA forces and a Cuban platoon, took place on the tarred road between Bie and Menongue, according to a communique issued by the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola Chief of General Staff last week. The MPLA forces dispersed in disarray as a result of the violent attack. The UNITA ambush was carried out 12 km south of Kachingues. [Text] [Clandestine KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 18 Apr 85]

NEW EDUCATION OFFICIALS--Uige--As a result of work performed by the party and government to provide new drive, new leaders for the Provincial Education Delegation were elected Tuesday in this city. The leadership now elected consists of Petelo Bengui Jaimo as provincial education delegate, Sebastiao Sonhy as provincial director of administration and budget, while Agostinho Alberto and Silva Benjamin will occupy the posts of provincial director of adult education and provincial director of ordinary education, respectively. In the inaugural ceremony, which was presided over by the minister of education of the People's Republic of Angola, Augusto Lopes Teixeira, he urged the new team to perform all the tasks entrusted to them by the party and he told them of the need to reactivate professional education among the rank and file developing close ties with the local projects of agricultural-livestock development. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Mar 85 p 3] 8908

COMBAT TRAINING FOR WORKERS--Ndalatando--More than 600 workers of various bodies and enterprises, mainly members of Popular Vigilance Brigades (BPV) in the municipality of Cazengo, have been engaged since Monday in combat training for integration into the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] reserve battalions. This measure, aimed at relieving the FAPLA in the tasks of guarding the birthright of the people, had been advised by the Military Council of the Ninth Region in the middle of 1983 for their better involvement in the elimination of the puppet bands in the pay of imperialism. In their statements, these workers expressed their determination to defend the country, the birthright of the people, by forming a secure bulwark for combatting and neutralizing any enemy action, at the same time that they show their willingness to contribute to an increase in production and productivity in their work centers. Meanwhile, the party coordinator and municipal commissioner, who is also in charge of the Cazengo reserve battalions, Jose Manuel Ricardo, emphasized the importance of the use of these defense units, which as he said, have already undertaken specific measures for arresting and unmasking the criminals and counterrevolutionaries who seek to infiltrate into the midst of the people. It is to be recalled that the first reserve battalion swore fidelity to the country last December. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Mar 85 p 3] 8908

CSO: 3342/241

BOTSWANA

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES RSA RELATIONS, SADCC

MB121815 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1611 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] The vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, has said there was no question of a clampdown on refugees in Botswana.

In an interview with Ms Ida Barko, who reports for the BBC Africa Service and the Netherlands Radio to remove genuine refugees. He said that Botswana would not comply with South Africa's declared threat that it wanted the right of hot pursuit on the ANC in Botswana. He said that Botswana's independence and integrity must be respected.

Asked whether South Africa was still pressuring Botswana for a nonaggression accord, Mr Mmusi said that the South Africans had relented. He said that the South Africans have publicly stated they would no longer pursue their demand for an accord with Botswana. However, he explained that it was difficult to say that South Africa had totally withdrawn the pressure it had put on Botswana to enter into an accord.

On Zimbabwe, Mr Mmusi described the political relations between the two countries as excellent. He noted however, that there were some misunderstandings at the beginning regarding Botswana's acceptance of refugees from Zimbabwe, but that of late there was an atmosphere of understanding, because the movement of refugees was being controlled by the Botswana Government.

Mr Mmusi also said that the Customs Union and the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] were different institutional set-ups, and that there was no question of a conflict by belonging to both. He explained that the Customs Union was primarily a trading arrangement, and that it had very limited provisions which catered for and promoted economic development for the member states.

On SADCC, Mr Mmusi said it was more than just a trading arrangement. He said SADCC was an institution with objectives of coordinating efforts at regional level, adding that cooperation among SADCC member states was of utmost importance to ensure that projects or programs of regional nature in individual countries benefitted other members.

Turning to the drought, Mr Mmusi said that response from the international community had been very good, and added that donors had supplied some 80 percent of Botswana's food requirements for relief operations.

CSO: 3400/16

BURKINA

INTERNATIONAL COURT TO VIEW BURKINA-MALI BORDER DISPUTE

AB121028 Paris AFP in French 1849 GMT 11 Apr 85]

[Text] The Hague, 11 Apr (AFP)--The International Court of Justice of The Hague in charge of examining the border dispute between Burkina Faso and Mali has published the composition of the chamber that will take charge of the case, the record office of the United Nations' highest court announced on Thursday. The chamber, it said, comprises five members, including two ad hoc judges. They are Manfred Lachs (Poland), Jose Maria Roda (Argentina), Mohamed Bedjaoui (Algeria), as well as ad hoc judges Francois Luchaire (France) appointed by Burkina Faso and Georges-Michel Abi-Saab (Egypt) appointed by Mali.

This chamber, which has not yet met, will first of all examine the documents to be submitted to it during the next 6 months by the authorities in Ouagadougou and Bamako. The record office of the International Court of Justice of The Hague recalled that the case was brought to it by Upper Volta (which became Burkina Faso in August 1984) and Mali in accordance with a compromise reached in September 1983. It was recalled that at that time, Burkina President Thomas Sankara visited Mali where it was agreed with the Malian authorities that the case should be taken to the International Court of Justice while bilateral discussions continued.

The border dispute, which was inherited from colonization, concerns a 15 km by 160 km strip of land in the Agacher District between Djibo (in Burkina Faso) and the Koro District in Mali. On several occasions, especially in 1974 and 1975, there have been armed clashes between the forces of the two countries which have a common border of 1,150 km.

CSO: 3400/15

CHAD

NDJAMENA DENOUNCES DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN OF PRESS

AB151035 Ndjamenan Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 13 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] El Hadj Hissein Habre, the president of the republic, has ended his visit to the last two prefectures of the south, namely Mayo-Kebir and Tandjile. The success of this tour need not be demonstrated. The president of the republic held frank discussions with his brothers on all the ways for peace and for the economic and social development of Chad.

Positive remarks can be made on Chad's future as a result of these discussions and this frank dialogue. First of all, Chadians have become aware of belonging to the same nation and of their determination to remain members of the same nation. In the second place, Chad has economic potential and its economic prospects are bright in times of peace.

Now that Chad is trying to rebuild itself, and since one of the ways to do this is to carry out this dialogue initiated by the president, a certain press campaign seems to be afoot against [words indistinct] the success of El Hadj Hissein Habre's trip.

As a matter of fact, in the past few days, certain media--among them Radio France Internationale--have begun to sow confusion by bringing up what it calls the resumption of exactions in the south of the country. Other radio stations also repeated such allegations, which, if found to be true, would be a great obstacle in the quest for peace in Chad. But no one can be taken in by these allegations. As usual, they are mere confusion in the minds of the ever increasing numbers of Chadians who are calling for national reconciliation. But what accounts for this sudden interest in Chad? These are undoubtedly the types of maneuvers Chad is now used to, which consists of doing everything possible to prevent this country from ever achieving peace. They are also undoubtedly initiated by those who yearn for the past and who maintain confusion in order to selfishly exploit Chad and erase it as a nation from the world map.

Among this category of defeatist minds, we will mention [words indistinct], who yearn for the old days, and a number of our complacent compatriots who would like to pick up the remains of Chad after its downfall [words indistinct].

These maneuvers will not succeed because we know that they are designed to frustrate every effort by the government aimed at restoring peace definitively in Chad. Let us add that they are also mounted to tarnish Chad's image. They are designed above all to undermine the quite laudable results of the dialogue which El Hadj Hissein has just achieved during his trip in the south of the country, a trip during which [words indistinct] is the avenue for the total and definitive reconciliation in Chad.

During the trip, the head of state took his time to thoroughly examine the situation in that part of the country. He explained the government's position on the quest for peace. He proclaimed the Chadian Government's determination to leave no stone unturned so that the sons and daughters of Chad will come together to undertake the task of national reconstruction.

In fact, the people of the prefectures that President Habre visited explained their concerns during the audiences and very long working sessions. They all pledged their commitment to the building of a rich, prosperous, and united Chad. In view of this, how can one explain the sudden disinformation campaign?

As a matter of fact, for us it is aimed at discouraging all Chadians who want to respond favorably to the president's appeal for frank and lasting discussions any time, any place and at persuading them to give up the idea of a great and independent Chadian nation.

[Words indistinct] this disinformation campaign is not a novelty. It once again highlights the fact that achieving peace in Chad is not easy and that there are still jealous people or groups of people whose existence seems to be devoted to preventing this country from being happy some day.

Also, it will be said that the media that indulge in such a campaign of disinformation against Chad are the tools of various groups--political, economic, and other interest groups--whose only objective is to keep Chad in poverty and underdevelopment and exploit it continuously with impunity. This campaign, which follows the visit of the president to the south of the country and which takes place as hundreds of Chadians have been returning home in response to the president's appeal is part of the permanent destabilization plan against Chad [words indistinct].

Since the head of state's visit, hundreds of people have set out for their villages and are getting ready to resume their activities. The submissive press did not report on this, neither did it report on the positive results of the head of state's visit. And yet this sensation-prone press covered the trip. It is not its mission to report on any positive development in Chad. What it wants to carry in its pages or on the air are destruction and killings to meet the demands of its customers. Let us spell out to those who countenance this macabre game: In spite of their obstinacy to destroy Chad, the country will rebuild itself.

CSO: 3400/15

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

ERITREAN REBELS ISSUE AMNESTY--The EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] has issued an amnesty forgiving all Eritreans, who have gone over to the enemy side, for the wrongs they have committed and calling on them to return to the national fold. The decree, which was issued yesterday, concerns all former liberation fighters, militia members, and EPLF members among the broad masses who joined the dergue army in return for a pathetic amount of wheat, went from liberated parts of our land to enemy-controlled areas, and became tools of the enemy. The EPLF disclosed that all enemy collaborators who heed this decree and come to our liberated land will be granted a total amnesty and be allowed to continue with their lives in peace. On the other hand, the EPLF stated that it will severely punish all those who disregard this decree and continue their anti-people, anti-country and anti-revolutionary acts. [Text] [Clandestine Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 14 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/15

GHANA

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION GROUP ACCUSES GOVERNMENT--The London-based Ghana Democratic Movement (GDM) reports that over 100 people have been arrested since the discovery last November of four plots to topple the government of Flt-Lt. Jerry Rawlings. The first alleged plot involved Ghanaian soldiers from the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon launching a coup on their return to Accra. A Corporal Akrong apparently denounced the plan, and about 30 of them were arrested. The GDM then claims that on 22 December 17 soldiers, including a group of Ewe tribe NCOs, whose loyalty to the regime had never been questioned, were arrested. At this stage the regime apparently asked Burkina Faso and Libya to send troops to Ghana to cover strategic points during the ruling Provisional National Defence Council's anniversary celebrations. On 30 December there was reportedly a wave of arrests. During the following few days eight NCOs were executed. Among those arrested were Maj. John Ocran and Maj. H. A. Twumasi-Antoh, both staff officers of the 1st Brigade headquarters in Accra, and four other NCOs. Their trial was announced shortly after the alleged plot to assassinate Rawlings in Kumasi on 31 January (AC Vol 26 No 5). The GDM claims that 14 soldiers have been secretly shot, either behind the airforce station in Accra or on the Taungup range at Burma Camp. [Text] [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 26, No 7, 27 Mar 85 p 8]

FLOUR RECEIVED FROM FRANCE--Ghana today took delivery of a gift of 15,000 bags of wheat flour worth 6.5 million cedis from France. The gift is under an agreement concluded between Ghana and France last November. The French ambassador to Ghana, Patrick O'Cornesse, presented the flour to Charles Quansah, chief director, planning and research, of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. He observed that with the influx of refugees from neighboring states, Ghana's burden will increase and hoped the donation would help meet some of the country's food needs. Mr. Quansah said under the agreement, the flour will be sold and the proceeds paid into a special fund to finance a number of ongoing French-sponsored development projects. He noted that there has been an increase in economic cooperation between Ghana and France and hoped that additional financial assistance will be forthcoming in support of the country's economic recovery program. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/19

GUINEA

BRIEFS

FRG FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE--A financial cooperation agreement has been signed between our government and the FRG. The agreement, which involves the sum of DM31 million, represents the annual traditional assistance from the FRG to our country. The sum will be used for financing water supply projects in the rural areas and electricity supply for Conakry, purchasing spare parts for cars, and various other merchandise. It will also be used to finance studies on some projects. [Excerpt] [Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 15 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/14

KENYA

GOVERNMENT TO ABSORB REDUNDANT PARASTATAL WORKERS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 4 Apr 85 p 6

[Text] Employees of parastatal organisations who are declared redundant whenever such organisations become insolvent will now be absorbed by the government when and if possible.

This follows the passing of a freelance motion by Lurambi South MP, Mr. Reuben Otutu.

The motion was passed with slight amendments to the original one.

Seconding the motion, Mombasa West MP, Mr. Kennedy Kiliku had said the motion did not need any direct financial commitment.

He said parastatals in Kenya have been experiencing financial problems and when they become insolvent, the junior members of staff were the sufferers.

A Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr. Peter Nyaklamo supported the motion.

Nyaklamo said the government established parastatals for specific purposes. They were supposed to make profit and be ran differently from the way the civil service was ran.

The minister who was replying to the motion cautioned MPs against giving a wrong impression so that those involved in the day-to-day running of parastatals would not despair.

He said there were 323 parastatals in the country of which some had poor management and did not make profits.

An Assistant Minister for Environment and Natural Resources, Mr. Martin Shikuku, said if the economy improved the notion had good aims because many people who lost jobs in the parastatals would be employed.

He blamed some managing directors of parastatals for running them as their own businesses and enriching themselves at the expense of the government.

Mr. Fred Omido (Bahati) urged the government to protect parastatals from exploiters.

Mr. Ibrahim Mwaruwa (Mombasa North) claimed that some people who had been given responsibilities in parastatals had become so rich that during elections, they used the money to sponsor candidates.

An Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. John Michuki, supported the motion and said managing directors of parastatals should be given support to perform their duties properly.

A critical eye should be kept on the top management of parastatal organizations so that they do not misuse their positions in grabbing wealth, Mr. Joshua Mulandi Angatia, (Lurambi North) said.

Also supporting the motion, Mr. Ali Masoud Mwakileo (Kwale East) called on the government to arrange gratuity a month before one retired as this would give time for the retiring officer to prepare for the future.

CSO: 3400/987

KENYA

STUDENTS BURN UNIFORMS AT KENYATA COLLEGE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 29 Mar 85 pp 13-14

[Text]

THE decision by some first-year students at the Kenyatta University College to set their National Youth Service (NYS) uniforms on fire last week was but one ramification of the student disturbances at the university's main campus that led to its closure last month. The students burnt their uniforms after the authorities pinned up notices ordering them to return the uniforms before they went down for their Easter vacation. There is little doubt that the decision by the authorities arose from the now well-publicised reports that the first-year students at the main campus were scheduled to mount a guard of honour in their NYS uniforms during last month's disturbances, which was to be inspected by the former student leader Mr. Mwandawiro Mghanga. The guard of honour was never to be, but the government took a grave view of the suggestion, and this is widely believed to explain the tough manner in which riot squad police dispersed the student meeting at the university sports ground on the material day.

Since then, the government has, on a number of occasions, cited the plans for a guard of honour as a sign that the boycotting students had reached the point of trying to set up their own authority on the campus. When making opening remarks in the court case where Mwandawiro is charged with participating in an unlawful assembly, the attorney-general, Justice Mathew Muli, chose to mention the proposed guard of honour as a point which, among others, he said, would form a basis for the prosecution's case. President Daniel arap Moi also confirmed the seriousness with which the government viewed the issue when, during last week's official opening

of parliament, he warned that the authority of the state, which is expressed through the supremacy of parliament, would not be transferred to university students.

It is against this background that the government probably decided to recall the NYS uniforms and some observers see the move as perhaps indicating that service programmes for university entrants may now be a thing of the past. Such an eventuality would not be surprising since the whole idea has turned to be counterproductive. One of the main aims of the programme was to make university entrants responsible citizens. The scheme, according to a booklet issued to the students at the beginning of the programme, was intended to inculcate self-confidence, self-reliance and maturity in the students, who were expected to gain real life experience in nation-building. It was also expected that the scheme would instil a measure of discipline and the fact that it was limited to university entrants only led to the belief that the government expected them to be less inclined towards participating in and creating student disturbances once they got to the university. The scheme has gone off successfully and it was during a passing-out ceremony that the president allowed the students to keep their uniforms as a gesture of appreciation.

But the decision by the KUC students to burn the uniforms is hardly what the government would consider responsible behaviour, not to mention that the authorities were by then apprehensive and had already asked for the uniforms to be returned. According to reports, the students held a night meeting after the

notices were pinned up and decided to burn the uniforms. After gathering early the next morning, the students marched to the Thika-Nairobi road, where they arranged the uniforms in a bundle and burned them and, it was reported, also meanwhile threw stones at passing cars. They were said to have been angry at the government's decision to recall the uniforms after these had been given to the students.

The incident did not go any further and students returned to their lectures, though a squad of anti-riot police kept vigil for most of the day. The college principal, Professor J.K. Maitha, told newsmen later that the order had been redrafted, requiring the students to return the uniforms after their Easter vacation, and it also turned out that the order had been issued to first-year students in the other university colleges. Following the KUC incident, however, it was announced that those who did not return their uniforms would not be readmitted. Though the actual number of students who burnt their uniforms is not known, it goes without saying that they will lose their places in the university, since they will have no uniforms to present.

The government's decision could, however, lead to some complications if some claims being made by some first-year students, both at KUC and at other colleges, turn out to be true. According to them, a good number of students had already disposed of their uniforms, to friends or relatives, not knowing that they would be recalled. There is a possibility that those in the other colleges could get away with such excuses, but it may be difficult for KUC students to convince the authorities that they had already disposed of their uniforms and did not throw them onto the bonfire last week. ■

CSO: 3400/968

KENYA

CHURCH, POLITICS WRANGLE IN ELDORET

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 29 Mar 85 pp 4-5

[Text]

ONE year after Bishop Alexander Kipsang Muge of the Eldoret Diocese of the Church of the Province of Kenya (CPK) banned the MP for Mosop, Mr. Stanley Metto, from performing any functions in any of the churches within the diocese, it is becoming clear that the differences between the bishop and the MP are more political than to do with the running of the church.

Muge comes from Mosop in Nandi District, and it appears that Metto, who has been the MP for the area since 1979, is concerned about what he sees as Muge's interference in the affairs of the constituency and unwarranted attacks on the political leadership in the district. But, according to Muge, Metto considers him a contender for the 1988 election and fears that the bishop is using his influence to prepare the ground for his political debut.

The ban was slapped on Metto in March last year, following a function at the Kapkoimur Church where the bishop and the MP disagreed publicly. Muge was the chief guest at the church's fund-raising, while Metto had attended as part of the congregation. In his sermon, Muge condemned government officials and elected leaders who engaged in corruption in office, saying such people should be stripped of their public responsibilities. As both an assistant minister in the government and the elected MP for the area, Metto saw this as an attack on both himself and the government. There followed a disagreement between the two which ended with Metto leaving the function, accompanied by part of the congregation. Two days later, Muge wrote to Metto barring him from conducting any fund-raising functions in any of the churches in Eldoret Diocese.

Muge's action was based on one of the rules in the diocesan constitution which provides that MPs and other prominent personalities shall only officiate at church fund-raising and other functions at the invitation of the bishop, which is offered at his own discretion. By invoking the rule, Muge also barred church officials in the diocese from inviting Metto to their functions, although the MP was welcome to worship like any other member of the congregation. (Metto is a member of the African Inland Church (AIC), and not an Anglican). After that ban there followed a series of incidents, charges and counter-charges by the two leaders.

Last week, the controversy assumed a new dimension when 20 people politically aligned with Metto and reported to be church leaders in the four parishes in Mosop presented a memorandum to the Nandi district commissioner, Mr. Peter Kiilu, in which they condemned the ban on Metto and accused Muge of dividing their church from the government. The delegation included an 81-year-old retired canon, three councillors with the Nandi county council, and at least one Kanu locational official.

According to Muge, only six of the twenty signatories to the memorandum were elders of the CPK church in Mosop, while the majority of the others were not even members of the church, leave alone leaders.

The move by the 20 to channel their disagreement with the bishop to the DC, who is not an official of the church, raised many eyebrows, considering that the CPK has an established machinery through which members may raise complaints against their bishops for any unbecoming conduct or serious neglect of

duty. First, such matters are reported to the standing committee of the synod, which discusses the issue and, if possible, resolves it. Failing this, a letter signed by at least five members of the standing committee should be sent to the archbishop of the province, informing him of the complaint and any action taken so far. If the archbishop, in consultation with two other diocesan bishops, and after careful investigations, feels that the matter needs further action, he refers it to the house of bishops for inquiry and report. And if the house of bishops find there is a case against the bishop, they may advise the archbishop to ask for the bishop's resignation, allowing him the right of appeal to the provincial tribunal, after which the archbishop's decision is final. There was no report or any complaint made against Muge to the synod standing committee in Eldoret, and Muge was convinced that the memorandum to the DC was just another of Metto's attempts to politicise what was essentially a church matter.

The standing committee of the synod seemed to agree with the bishop. The day after the delegation went to see the DC, the committee met and suspended the six members of the church who formed part of the delegation for taking church matters outside the laid down machinery. The synod committee also gave its support to Muge's handling of the Metto affair, saying the bishop had acted in accordance to the constitution of the church.

Muge says he has no political ambitions in Mosop or elsewhere, although he is not averse to other bishops and clergymen contesting elections (see separate story). He told *The Weekly Review*, however, that in spite of several assurances to Metto about this, Metto still fears that even if the bishop does not contest the election, he will throw his support behind Metto's opposition. Metto, for his part, says that if Muge wants to contest elections he should resign as bishop and come out in the open instead of using the religious office for political manipulations. He claims he has no fear of opposition from either Muge or any candidate that the bishop may sponsor, saying that he has never been returned unopposed in any election he has so far contested.

Metto may have not been returned unopposed in past elections, but it is clear that he has never had any serious challenge either. For instance, in the 1983 election, Metto scored 15,000 votes

against only 2,000 votes polled by his rival, Mr. Robert Tanui, the man Metto unseated in 1979. Muge's stature and influence with the church could present a formidable challenge for Metto should Muge decide to contest the election in Mosop. And, in spite of all his bravado, Metto views many of Muge's activities with thinly veiled suspicion.

For instance, when the Eldoret CPK Diocese decided it would construct a dispensary at Kimng'oror Market in Mosop, Metto publicly welcomed the idea, but privately he has questioned Muge's motives. So when Muge later told the Nandi district development committee last month that the diocese was going to finance another project to supply water to the dispensary, Metto used his influence in the DDC to have the project rejected on the grounds that there were plans for a DDC financed water project which would cover a wider area, including the Kimng'oror centre where the dispensary was located. Said Muge, "Mosop politicians view these projects as my campaign strategies for the 1988 general elections... They have even gone to the extent of telling Mosop people that I have been given money from communist countries to buy everyone in Mosop to vote for me in 1988".

The Eldoret Diocese of the CPK covers six administrative districts with 14 political constituencies, three of them in Nandi District. The diocese has projects all over those districts, but the only ones involved in controversy are those in Mosop. There are 14 elected and two nominated MPs in the diocese, but it is only Metto who has publicly quarrelled with the bishop. One of the two nominated MPs, Mr. Ezekiel Barngetuny, is known to be a friend of Muge's. Barngetuny, who, until last December was the Nandi Kanu chairman, has on several occasions been publicly attacked by Metto, who has accused Barngetuny of showing him no respect as an assistant minister in the government. (Metto is an assistant minister for culture and social services).

The question of respect for government ministers has been a central one in the Muge-Metto controversy. Metto told *The Weekly Review* that Muge did not show proper respect for the government and its senior officials. He quoted as an example Muge's constant statements that the freedom of worship is a God-given right and not a privilege granted by the government. He further cites Muge's constant

criticism of corrupt government ministers, MPs and senior civil servants. as more evidence of Muge's contempt for the national political leadership.

Muge's view is that Metto's problem is one of moral cowardice, where he sees every progressive person as a threat to him, and self-importance, where he sees any criticism against him as criticism against the government. Said Muge, "Metto should accept opposition, and that will give him peace and stop him interpreting personal challenge, be it moral or otherwise, as an indirect challenge to the government of Kenya. He is not the government of Kenya." ■

CSO: 3400/968

KENYA

SHIPPING TRADE GOING TO TANZANIA

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 31 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Francis Raymond]

[Text]

The Clearing and Forwarding industry in Kenya faces a crisis because of stiff regulations and higher charges imposed on transit goods to and from neighbouring countries.

Sources in the industry said that as a result, some companies in neighbouring countries and their agents in Kenya were diverting transit goods to Dar es Salaam.

And the Mombasa district Kanu chairman Shariff Nassir has expressed concern over the issue.

"Mombasa and Kenya is losing over 35 per cent of foreign exchange due to transit goods which are being handled by Dar es Salaam", he said.

He added in a statement that the loss might increase to 50 per cent in the next six months.

Said Nassir: "At the moment, we are losing in Kenya warehouse hire charges, transport, port charges, clearing and forwarding charges and employment of over 3,000 people."

He suggested that clearing and

forwarding companies, transport companies and business communities who had moved to Dar es Salaam to establish new lines of businesses should sit down with the Government through the Chamber of Commerce and other business associations to solve the problems.

Reliable sources said the Kenya Clearing, Forwarding and Warehousing Association recently wrote to the Minister for Finance drawing his attention to the noticeable diversion of traffic from Mombasa to Dar es Salaam as a result of higher costs and other frustrations involved in using Mombasa.

The association, added the sources, cited their problems as including insufficient time for exportation of goods in transit, axle-load requirements at weighbridges, customs bond security and traffic restrictions on the time for movement by transporters.

The neighbouring countries affected by the crisis include Uganda, eastern Zaire, southern Sudan, Rwanda and Burundi.

CSO: 3400/968

KENYA

BRIEFS

COUNCIL HALTS CLAN ROW--A dispute which erupted in Karachuonyo last month between two clans will be resolved on April 19 by the South Nyanza District Commissioner, Mr. Victor Musoga. The clans had clashed over a piece of land. As a result, the Kakdhimu clan members invaded the Koyugi clan and burnt 43 houses, 30 granaries and injured people and livestock. Kakdhimu is in West Karachuonyo location while Koyugi is in Kibifi location. The land in question stretches towards Lake Victoria. Meeting the two groups on Tuesday, Musoga directed that until the day of decision, nobody should trespass on the land, cultivate or graze there. He also directed the chief of the neighbouring Kochia location to warn his people against grazing there. He further directed the officer commanding the police post around the area to intensify patrols and arrest any trespassers and prosecute them. The DC who was accompanied by the district land adjudication officer, and chiefs of the two locations, asked the people of Kakdhimu to produce the individuals who had burnt the houses so that the law could take its course. The chief of Kibiri was asked to assess the suffering of the affected people and submit a report to the DC for them to be assisted. [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 4 Apr 85 p 3]

M'MBIJJEWE LOSES MINISTERIAL PORTFOLIO--H. E. President Daniel Arap Moi today relieved Mr Kabeere M'mbijjewe of his ministerial portfolio with immediate effect. Mr M'mbijjewe was the minister for health. At the same time the president appointed Mr Jackson Harvester Angaine to be a minister of state in the Office of the President. Minister Peter Nyakiamo was moved from the Office of the President to take over from Mr M'mbijjewe as minister for health. The permanent secretary for health, Mr J. B. Omondi has moved to the Ministry of Energy and Regional Development to replace Prof Peter Gachie who moved to the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife. Mr Simon Shitemi, permanent secretary for tourism and wildlife, goes to the Ministry for Health. [Text] [Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/18

MALAWI

FOREIGN TRUCK BAN ON LILONGWE/BLANTYRE ROUTE

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 4 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Eston Thyoka-Phiri]

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT has barred foreign transport vehicles from carrying goods between Lilongwe and Blantyre.

"With effect from Monday this week no foreign trucks and lorries are permitted to operate between the two centres," an official of the Ministry of Transport and Communications told the 'Daily Times' yesterday.

He said that trucks entering Malawi through Mchinji would be required to off-load either at Mchinji or Lilongwe. Those coming through Mwanza would off-load at Blantyre.

The official also stated that all trucks would be subject to strict checks for axle-loading, road service permits and cargo trip

passes. Hauliers not meeting these requirements would be penalised, he said.

The move is aimed at protecting Malawi's roads and the railway service, the official said.

"Only Malawi transporters and Malawi Railways will be able to convey goods within Malawi between the main railheads at Blantyre and Lilongwe because traffic is intended to be conveyed on domestic transport between these points," he said.

He said the move was not new in international transport, especially where road and rail came into direct competition.

CSO: 3400/985

MALAWI

AIR FLIGHTS TO TANZANIA BEGIN

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 4 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Mponda Lungu]

[Text]

TANZANIA welcomes the introduction of a direct Air Malawi Lilongwe-Dar-es-Salaam flight which was inaugurated on Monday, the acting commercial director of Air Tanzania, Mr. Peter Matumula said in Dar-es-Salaam.

He was speaking at the inaugural reception given by Air Malawi at Dar-es-Salaam airport soon after the arrival of flight Number QM 314 from the Kamuzu International Airport (KIA) to Dar-es-Salaam.

Mr. Matumula said the new direct flight was not introduced to compete with Air Tanzania which has been flying to Malawi since 1982, but was complementary to it, he added.

Speaking on behalf of Air Malawi, an official of the national airline said as members of SADCC it was important that countries within the region should co-operate in air transportation.

He said for a long time,

Air Malawi had planned to introduce a direct flight to Dar-es-Salaam, and he was happy that time had now come that Air Malawi should fly to Dar-es-Salaam.

He said the timing for Air Malawi departure from Lilongwe to Dar-es-Salaam 17.00 hrs — was opportune because it allowed time for the travelling public to do business in Malawi before flying to Tanzania.

With 62 passengers on the Lilongwe-Dar-es-Salaam flight and 68 on the return flight the following day, the official described the inaugural flight as encouraging.

Air Malawi will operate a weekly service — every Monday from Kamuzu International Airport to Dar-es-Salaam, while Air Tanzania will continue to operate a weekly Friday flight from Dar-es-Salaam to Lilongwe, according to officials of the two airlines.

The one-and-a-half hour inaugural flight was also witnessed by 11 specially invited travel agents and business executives from Malawi and Zambia who flew to Dar-es-Salaam at Air Malawi expense. —

MALAWI

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT BANDA MEETS THATCHER--His excellency the life president Ngwazi, Dr Kamuzu Banda, today held talks in London with the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher. He continued his 4-day visit to the United Kingdom. Our correspondent covering the state visit said their discussions centered on matters of common interest to Malawi and Britain. Earlier today, the life president met Commonwealth high commissioners and ambassadors accredited to the United Kingdom at Windsor Castle. His excellency the life president also visited Westminster Abbey where, among other things, he laid a wreath at a war memorial within the complex. Tonight, his excellency the life president will be a guest of honor at a banquet to be hosted by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Allan Guildhall. [Text] [Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Apr 85]

NIGER ENVOY MEETS BANDA--A special envoy from Niger, Mr Abudu Malan Moosa, today called on his excellency the life president at Sanjika to deliver a special message from his country's president, Seyni Kountche. Speaking to our correspondent after calling on the life president, Mr Moosa said the message concerned the OAU and other issues affecting the African continent. Mr Moosa, who was Niger's ambassador to Ethiopia, said the message also touched on the improvement of bilateral relations between Malawi and Niger. The envoy has already been to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, on the same mission. [Text] [Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Apr 85]

INCOME TAX REGULATIONS CHANGED--A bill to amend the income tax regulations was passed by Parliament on Thursday. The Bill will result in reduced individual income taxes when it is implemented, the Minister of Finance, Mr Edward Bwanali, said. The amendments to the Taxation Act would also enable speedier collection of income tax, he said. The effect of the bill is to raise the level below which wage earners pay graduated tax from K900 per year to K1,200. Minimum tax of K3.50 will be paid by people earning up to K240 per year as opposed to the present K122. Mr Bwanali reminded the House that upward adjustments in tax would be considered in the future in the light of the budgetary needs of the Government and in the interests of assisting His Excellency the Life President to further develop the country. [Text] [Blantyre MALAWI NEWS in English 30 Mar-5 Apr 85 p 1]

FLOODS CAUSE DAMAGE--The Kambale-/Kam'mwamba D271 road in Mwanza east has been closed to traffic due to an extensive wash away of Lisungwi bridge. A spokesman of the Mwanza District Council told the Malawi News Agency recently that the damage was caused by floods following heavy rains. Travellers from Mwanza to Kam'mwamba are being advised to pass through Blantyre until repairs to the bridge have been carried out. Meanwhile, a self-help bridge over Dwale Stream on the Kanduku/Chitimbe road in Chief Dambe's area has also been extensively damaged by floods. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 2 Apr 85 p 3] Luweya river in Nkhata Bay held up traffic on the lakeshore road due to floods caused by a down pour. The fast running river has so far subsided. According to some passengers, over 20 vehicles were stranded on both sides of the river early this week due to the floods. The vehicles included lorries, local and express buses. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 4 Apr 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/984

MOZAMBIQUE

NKOMATI BREAKDOWN THREATENS 'CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT' EFFORT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 21 Mar 85 p 12

[Analysis by Andreas Razumovsky: "Can Nkomati Still Be Saved?"]

[Text] Johannesburg, in March—In Johannesburg, the "anti-Marxist" freedom movement for Mozambique, Renamo (MNR), engaged the services of a "gang" which counterfeited large amounts of South African rand and American dollar bills and brought them in circulation. In announcing this on the anniversary of the signing of the Nkomati security agreement with neighboring Mozambique, South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha said in Pretoria that Renamo used this counterfeit money "in all probability" to finance its successful campaign against the "Marxist" Frelimo regime of Samora Machel. "An international network of bankers, financiers and businessmen from South America and Europe" which maintains contact to Renamo, the minister added, was apparently bent on "transforming Mozambique into a territory beholden to it."

Botha voiced his suddenly discovered distaste for a foreign policy based on private capitalism on the occasion of a brief visit to Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, in the course of which he believes to have resurrected the all but "collapsed" security agreement on its first anniversary—in word, if not in deed. The Johannesburg gang, which is to stand trial shortly (except for two of its members who managed to escape to Europe), also printed up propaganda material against the Frelimo regime. The South African delegation handed over some samples of this material in Maputo as small evidence of its faithful and friendly compliance with the agreement. The South African public as well as world public opinion were not informed of the hostile content and tenor of the anti-Machel propaganda printed by the gangsters at Botha's press conference. The reason being, local observers believe, that the content and tenor of the pamphlets coincide exactly with South African propaganda warning of the danger of a total onslaught by "world bolshevism on the subcontinent."

Over the past 12 months it has been amply demonstrated how difficult it can be for local politicians to change sides, even if they are not plagued too much by scruples. In the same way that the Pretoria government is in no position to "trade off", much less to "sacrifice" the position of the Angolan freedom fighter Savimbi in exchange for what-

ever advantages in peace negotiations because Savimbi is only in part dependent on help from South Africa, the withdrawal of support for Renamo on Botha's part has not broken that organization's power. The conclusion of the agreement, prematurely hailed by optimists, has resulted in the very opposite of the peaceful goals so loudly announced at the time. In March 1984, Renamo voiced the demand to be accepted as an "equal partner" in the "creation of Mozambique's future;" but this demand went thoughtlessly unheeded by the Nkomati signatories. Now, Renamo has announced in its headquarters in Lisbon that it feels its task to be to "free Mozambique from communism altogether; to shoot Samora Machel and his co-conspirators or try them before a military tribunal." Renamo, which presently claims to be "in control" of 10 of Mozambique's 11 provinces, does not intend "by any means to agree once more" to a further round of negotiations under South Africa's patronage with its communist Frelimo compatriots.

If it was South Africa's aim one year ago to establish peace in Mozambique by means of appeals to reason and multilateral negotiations and thereby to demonstrate that she was willing and able to maintain good neighborly relations with a state of a "different social order," then Nkomati has failed. For the South African government which had hoped for an exemplary effect to go out from Nkomati and influence other African nations this signifies a serious loss of authority and prestige.

But South Africa does not stand alone. The Americans, too, relied on Nkomati and are now insisting that the treaty be honored and that it show some results. American prestige, too, is affected. "If the Nkomati agreement collapses," an American spokesman said quite openly the other day, "the 'constructive engagement' policy, too, will run into serious trouble. For better or worse, this agreement has turned into a test of American policy in southern Africa—even more so than Namibia." And another American said that "this treaty is the key to all (peace) negotiations taking place in this area as a result of American initiative—and that includes Angola."

It is in this sense that the tortured sounding "commitments to the treaty" being voiced in anniversary declarations both in Maputo and Pretoria are to be understood. There are increasing signs that South Africa will soon be forced to intervene in Mozambique militarily in whatever form—against the will and certainly to the desperation of the "Marxist" Frelimo government which will soon be left with no other choice than to have the "racist regime" in Pretoria—hated throughout Africa and the world—extort a formal "invitation" to it. Some people think that this is the only way in which Pretoria might still preserve at least some of the original Nkomati victory—at a price, to be sure, that can scarcely be foreseen. Even Foreign Minister Botha admitted that such an armed intervention might start with the dispatch of "protective forces" to secure the frequently cut high tension lines leading from the Zambesi dam at Cabora Bassa to South Africa and Maputo.

MOZAMBIQUE

MILITARY AID HELPS EXPANSION OF SOVIET INFLUENCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Apr 85 p 21

[Article by Neil Lurssen]

[Text]

WASHINGTON — Russia has delivered at least 44 MiG 21 jet fighter aircraft to Mozambique, says a report to be made public today.

The report, a detailed analysis of Russian worldwide military power, says Mozambique has had numbers of the 1 250 km/h MiG 21s for some time and that further deliveries in 1984 raised the total to at least 44.

It does not say whether the fighters are being flown and maintained by Russian military personnel, Cubans or North Koreans, or whether Mozambique is providing its own crews.

A Pentagon spokesman declined to answer questions about the report last night, pointing out that it had not yet been released by Defence Secretary Mr Caspar Weinberger.

But informed analysts said they were not surprised Mozambique had such a large number of Russian fighters though the country had minimal resources and an underdeveloped infrastructure.

The numbers had to be seen in terms of Mozambique's long-term needs, including training, and not just the short-term needs of its present defence situation.

The MiG 21, code-named Fishbed by the North Atlantic

Treaty Organisation, is no longer used as a frontline fighter by Russia itself.

But many thousands are deployed in Third World countries and international trouble spots.

They are roughly on a par with the delta-winged Mirage fighters of the South African Air Force, though not as well equipped.

MiG 21s have often been in combat with French-designed Mirages in the Middle East; the Mirages, flown by Israeli pilots, usually come off best. Angola, says today's report, last year took delivery of more modern fighter aircraft: the MiG 23 Flogger and the Su 22 Fitter.

Other equipment delivered to Angola during the year included missile systems, helicopters, tanks, armoured personnel carriers, field artillery and trucks.

"The most important instrument for the spread of Soviet influence in sub-Saharan Africa continues to be military aid," the report says.

"The Soviets have kept their lead as the largest provider of weapons through military sales agreements with 21 nations.

"Soviet advisers and technicians serve in 16 nations in the region."

Since the mid-seventies, says

the report, equipment worth around R18 billion has been delivered to the area.

"Some 3 900 Soviet military advisers and technicians are serving in sub-Saharan Africa," it adds, "and at least 1 500 African military personnel are receiving training in the USSR."

In return, Russians get access to military facilities that enable them to deploy their forces in many parts of the world where Western forces do not operate in strength, such as the eastern South Atlantic.

"Aside from the small Nigerian and South African navies," says the report, "the Soviet combatants maintain the only continuous naval presence in that area of the South Atlantic astride the vital oil route from the Persian Gulf to Western Europe."

This gives Russian forces in the region the ability to inflict damage and disruption out of proportion to their size and offensive capability, should conflict occur, the report adds.

"The largest Soviet Military Transport Aviation detachment abroad is deployed to Angola," it goes on.

In addition to the transport aircraft, Luanda is a base for giant Tu 95 Bear maritime reconnaissance planes which deploy in pairs about three or four times a year and fly patrols in an area that stretches from south-west of Cape Point to the bulge of West Africa.

In Luanda, the most important port for Moscow's west African naval units, the Russians have, since the middle of 1982, had an 8 500-ton capacity floating drydock capable of handling most major Russian naval warships.

An average of three warships

and three support vessels operate in the Gulf of Guinea, often calling at Angolan ports. The report says: "Although access for Bear reconnaissance aircraft was terminated in 1977, Conakry in Guinea is still used as a stopover point for military transport flights to Angola."

"In the Indian Ocean, the Soviets are attempting to increase their influence in the Seychelles, with the probable intent of gaining regular access in the islands for naval ships and naval air units.

"In February 1984 Soviet military transport planes began using the islands for stopovers en route to Southern Africa.

"The Soviets have also provided visible political support by having naval vessels call whenever President Rene is abroad or when there is a disturbance on the island.

"Considerable effort is being devoted by the Soviets to broaden naval access throughout the area in strategically located islands and littoral countries including Mozambique, Mauritius, the Seychelles, the Comoro Islands and India."

In contrast to the views of some Washington experts who argue that there is evidence of declining Russian interest in sub-Saharan Africa, the Pentagon says Moscow is heavily involved in maintaining the gains it made in the region in the seventies.

However, it points out that both Unita in Angola and Renamo in Mozambique are fighting against the present regimes with increasing success and that Ethiopia's Marxist regime is facing serious challenges by several insurgent groups.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO WOMEN'S STIFLED LIFESTYLE REFLECTS CITY'S ATMOSPHERE OF FEAR

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Apr 85 p 10

[Article by Nthabi Moreosele]

[Text]

WOMEN in Maputo are free, the law says they are just as good as men, but attitudes and ingrained prejudice act against them.

Two former residents of Maputo explained the attitude of the government and men towards women. They say life was both good and bad for women after independence.

Women are not discriminated against by the government, they can get any jobs they want if their qualifications are right. They can go as high as they want. President Machel's wife and the widow of Dr Mondlane have cabinet posts.

But the greatest thing working against them is the government's fear of prostitution.

Every citizen must have an identity card and an employment card. Other cards are a district card, a military or political card. You must carry all these cards all the time as they must be produced on sight. Women must also carry cards of any organisation they belong to.

Women can easily get houses or flats provided they have proof of employment. This is a result of Operation Production which tried to get rid of prostitution. But the girls got around that by having ghost employers.

Prostitution and entertaining foreigners for "uma noite" (one night) are inevitable because of the lack of foreign currency. All the smart shops refuse Mozambican money and the only way the girls can get foreign currency is by going out with tourists.

Women go for men with money, one who is a "provider". The women in Mozambique are basically decent, well educated, but circumstances make them preoccupied with security. There is nothing else they can do. Foreign currency buys all unavailable goods. Coca Cola sells for R5 a 6-litre on the black market.

Men respect women if they respect themselves. The men's reaction depends on who the woman is, what she does for a living, and, most

important, how she dresses. Women who are well dressed are suspect; the obvious reason is that they have access to foreign currency and the next question is how?

Code

The result is that there is a strict dress code and if you do not conform you are harassed by the police. Tight dresses and pants are out. But the police are tired of enforcing the code and things are now easier.

They wear whatever they like. People are more liberal but shortages make it impossible to dress the way they please.

People need clothes, food, housing and to be happy. It does not matter what style of government is in power. If they have all these things they are happy.

Unfortunately they cannot have this in Maputo. There are shortages of everything and food rations do not improve the situation. Women spend hours queueing for bread and vegetables.

Portuguese is the only official language. The government encourages it in schools and at home to stifle and kill tribal languages. This is an effort to build the nation and do away with tribalism.

Even old women are forced to go to evening classes to learn Portuguese as they look after babies.

The ration distribution centre encourages this and if you go there without knowing Portu-

guese they dismiss you. Your family can starve because of this.

Dumb

The Maputo women seem dumb and stupid. They do not talk freely. They are very reserved with strangers. They will not talk to you unless you have been introduced by a friend.

They are afraid that any stranger could be a member of the security police. Looking over your shoulder is common in Mozambique. The police even query the number of letters you write a week.

They want to know where you got the information or news in your letters, and if it is necessary to pass it on.

The government is atheist but they turn a blind eye to people who go to church and practise their faith. At first they were harsh but the women stood their ground — and won.

The Organisation for Mozambique Women (OMM) has set itself as an arbiter of women's morals and political outlook. They are highly politicised and they control upward mobility in industry and government. You cannot be a supervisor or an executive if you do not belong to their organisation. They are radical and extreme.

The OMM succeeded in getting the government to ban beauty contests. They reason that beauty contests lead to false values and prostitution. Almost everyone in Maputo suffers because of this obsession with prostitution.

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

NEW POWER LINES IN INHAMBANE--A high-tension power line to supply power to the city of Maxixe in Inhambane Province will be installed later this month to assist the ceramics industry, which has the necessary equipment to produce bricks. The Electricity of Mozambique enterprise has already concluded installing the high-tension power line from Inhambane to the Tofo-Mar complex. The installation of this line, which is 22 km long, cost 10,000 contos. This power line will supply enterprises and houses located nearby. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Apr 85]

SPLIT OVER HEALTH POLICY--As Maputo awaited a visit from an IMF team, Mozambique's health minister, Pascoal MOCUMBI, ruled out any possibility of a return to the practice of private medicine in the country. For some time his ministry has been the scene of a dispute between the supporters of a continuation of Frelimo's health policy, which puts the accent on virtually free basic care, and those wanting to see a more technological approach, which would be concentrated on the cities. A reduction in health spending, and a consequent increase in the cost of treatment, can not be excluded. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 30 Mar 85 p 4]

CSO: 3400/11

NAMIBIA

QUESTIONS SURROUNDING INDEPENDENCE PROCESS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Mar 85 p 8

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

WINDHOEK — The question doing the rounds here this week after the Multi-Party Conference approached South Africa with its idea of transitional government was: "When is UDI actually UDI?"

The question arose because since its meeting with South African State President Mr P W Botha last Monday, the MPC has been going out of its way to impress on journalists that it has no intention of declaring UDI.

"They are definitely thinking about it," one observer here said. "In public they say one thing but in private it's another matter."

The question aroused intense — at times heated — debate at this week's MPC Press conference.

The crux of the matter centred around the exact legal implications of declaring UDI, as Mr Ian Smith did in Rhodesia.

"It is only UDI if the colonial power, in this case South Africa, has not given its consent," a journalist told Mr Dirk Mudge.

"What is the position if you decide to go it alone with South Africa's blessing?" he asked.

The consensus was that in such a case it would not be UDI.

In order to get some clarity on what the MPC intended to do if South Africa gave its blessing

to the proposed transitional government, another question was whether or not the MPC would accept a repeat of an independence solution which did not have United Nations sanction? The question went unanswered.

The MPC was very touchy about its plan being called an interim government.

"It will be a transitional government: there is a big difference," said Mr Moses Katjiuongua, leader of the SWA National Union faction in the MPC.

The MPC says that all it is trying to achieve is the speeding up of the independence process which members say has become bogged down somewhere between Havana and Washington.

"We will do nothing to jeopardise the efforts of the international community to bring about a peaceful solution," Mr Mudge said.

That is the public version. Other sources here would have you believe that the transition government will draw up a draft constitution via its constitutional council and, as soon as it is finished, present it to the electorate for approval.

Once that has been done elections will be held, without UN supervision and without Swapo if it chooses to stay out.

The next step would then be to declare themselves independent, with South Africa's blessing.

And that by no stretch of the legal term can be called UDI.

One other question bothered some journalists at the Press conference.

Since, for the time being anyway, the transitional government would not be able to pass any laws without South African approval, what exactly would the powers of the administrator-general or governor amount to?

The memory of Mr Danie Hough, then Attorney-General in Namibia, who refused to sign a law approved by the National Assembly here and which resulted in the collapse of Mr Mudge's interim government, is still clear.

"Can that happen again?" a journalist asked.

"All your talk about running the country until an acceptable independence plan is worked out will come to nothing if some South African official can refuse

to sign your laws."

What it boiled down to was that legally South Africa would still be able to prevent the new National Assembly making laws South Africa didn't like.

Effective government would remain in South Africa, no matter what the MPC said or did.

Without the credibility of self rule, the venture is doomed to failure.

The MPC already faces a massive uphill struggle.

Externally they are branded puppets of Pretoria by Swapo and its allies.

Internally the MPC faces the difficult task of reconciling the views and objectives of both black nationalists and white conservatives.

As one journalist said: "You are talking about a transitional government of national unity — yet you don't even call this country by the same name."

CSO: 3400/974

NAMIBIA

FIGURES ON TREASURY SURPLUS GIVEN

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Mar 85 p 16

[Text]

The Central Government has tabled the additional appropriation today reflecting R85 750 900 needed to finance and pay for services for the remaining few days of the present financial year, to end on March 31.

In a statement the Government of South West Africa said that due to savings measures imposed by the SWA Government Service, a budgeted deficit of R8 760 000 for the present financial year had turned out to be a surplus of R44 180 000.

This, the statement said, transpired from the additional appropriation of expenditure to be promulgated soon. The statement said the purpose of the additional appropriation was merely to make adjustments to the main budget for the present fiscal year which was ending on March 31.

After citing the additional amount needed as R85 750 900, the statement said that this amount would be allocated as follows:

-various savings measures were implemented during the financial year and the results of these steps amounted to R45 418 773

-The 1983/84 financial year was concluded with a surplus

of R67 607 793, which was R11 998 000 higher than expected.

-a further contribution of R54-million was made by South Africa

-estimated receipts in the Central Revenue Fund had increased by R27 279 000

The statement said that the extra monies received by the Central Revenue Fund were mainly as a result of taxation on mines (R22-million) and various other smaller amounts received from a number of sources, such as interest on investments.

However, there were also receipts less than the original estimates and when these were accounted for an extra amount of R27 279 000 had been paid into the Central Revenue Fund.

The amount of R54-million appropriated by the South African Government was specifically for the combatting of defence expenditure, which was formerly defrayed from the Department of Defence in South Africa.

The statement then listed the various votes which needed additional monies for the financial year about to run out.

For example, the Department of Finance needs an extra R5 384 200; the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower R5 302 200; National Education R709 100; Justice R599 200; Water Af-

fairs R2 500 000; aid to the Representative Authorities R16 264 000.

There are various other smaller amounts to be voted for a number of departments.

The statement made the interesting observation that although the burden debt of the Representative Authorities has been substantially alleviated and in certain cases had even been wiped out, these authorities still needed financial assistance.

In this respect, the statement said, in the previous financial year the Central Government had lent assistance to these authorities where they were no longer in a position to finance services with available income.

The statement then observes: *An additional amount of R14 935 979 will be required to enable the Representative Authorities to start the new financial year 1985/86 with a clean page.*

It had been decided, the statement said in conclusion, to write off this amount of R14 935 979 over two financial years, and as a result an amount of R10 793 600 was now made available, while the remainder would be written off in the coming financial year commencing on April 1, 1985.

NAMIBIA

AID FOR SHAKY BEEF PLANTS CONSIDERED

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 23 Mar 85 p 36

[Text]

Winding up the debate on the additional appropriation Mr Jannie de Wet MEC said that South West Africa's beef processing plants were to get new owners. At the same time he made it clear that the Administration for Whites was going to financially aid this very ailing industry which, and this was not said by Mr de Wet, failed to get airborne despite the amalgamation and much heralded merger in the second half of 1983 leading to the establishment of *SWAVLEIS*.

Mr de Wet said that in the new dispensation for the beef processing plants, now under consideration, it was an accepted condition that the infra-structure must be provided by the Government - in other words the abattoirs where stock was slaughtered must be controlled and owned by the authorities.

This meant, he said, that the abattoirs in existence would have to be bought by the authorities and then made available to the beef processing plants.

Mr de Wet made it clear that the beef processing industry of the country, represented by beef factories, were in need of operating capital, in the long term sense of the word and against low rates of interest.

These facts led to contact with the Government of

South West Africa (as represented by the Administrator General). The Government of South West Africa did not have the money to realise these plans, and had in turn asked the Administration for Whites, which told the Central Government that the Administration for Whites lacked the authority to do something. The upshot of these negotiations were that the Administration for Whites had now obtained that authority. Mr de Wet said that the Administration for Whites was only too well acquainted with the many pitfalls accompanying this industry. He cited inefficiency as one of them.

Millions and millions of Rand had been invested in the farmers of this country and one could not allow as a result the collapse of the beef plants of the country, Mr de Wet said. His Administration could simply not dissociate itself from this situation. The primary point of departure was to establish exactly what South Africa could take in the form of beef from South West Africa - in the form of exports on the hoof, chilled carcasses and cuts.

These issues were conveyed to the Government, which in turn conveyed them to the South African Minister of Agriculture. In the light of all the reports and data now

available, the Executive Committee of the Administration for Whites must acquaint itself even further, and a committee of experts should be appointed.

Mr de Wet made reference to the Jacobs Commission into the beef industry and said that according to this Commission only the interest on these plants could be subsidised by the State.

Mr de Wet referred to the viability of each of these factories and made a pointed observation that if Otavi could not slaughter, it could not slaughter, if Gobabis could not do the same, it should likewise not process beef. He also referred to the intrinsic value of the beef plants and said that he was told that never as yet had the suppliers carried out any market research. Also essential in order to make a success of future plans in respect of these factories was that 80 per cent of the beef producers of the country should support the new plans.

Mr de Wet said before his Administration could make any financial assistance available, it would have to be assured that the producers were satisfied.

He said that the beef industry of this country should for once and for all be the recipient of a final remedy in order to place it on its legs.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

U.S. OFFER TO TRAIN OFFICERS--Lisbon, April 12 (AFP)--Authorities in Sao Tome and Principe, the twin island republic off West Africa, have the existence of a military agreement between their country and the United States, the Portuguese News Agency, ANOP, reported today. [sentence as received] It quoted Sao Tome Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Guillerhme Posser as saying there was only an offer by Washington for grants to enable officers from the islands to be trained in the United States. This offer was currently being studied by the government, Mr Posser added. Foreign press reports recently announced the signing of a military cooperation agreement between both countries. There have been recent signs in Sao Tome that the government is becoming less pro-socialist. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 12 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/14

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

MINISTRY'S VIEW ON TUNA DEPARTURE--In a reaction to the forthcoming departure from Seychelles waters of ten French tuna boats (see I.O.N. No 173), Daniele de St Jorre, secretary-general of the Seychelles foreign relations ministry, told THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER on March 23 that it would not have disastrous effects on the Seychelles economy, and would also enable over-fishing of tuna stocks to be avoided. She noted that a fishing agreement with the European Economic Community provided for 27 tuna boats from EEC member countries being granted licenses to fish in Seychelles waters, provided that no more than 18 were present at the same time. With the departure of some French boats the agreement could be implemented better, she said. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English No 174 30 Mar 85 p 7]

KUWAIT LOAN FOR MAHE--Meanwhile Seychelles development minister Jacques Hodoul signed an agreement in Kuwait on March 21 with the Kuwaiti minister for finance and the economy, Jasim Mohamed Al-Kharafi, confirming a loan by the Kuwaiti Development Fund of 5.2 million dollars, representing more than 16 per cent of the total 36 million dollar cost of the project for developing the east coast of Mahe. A loan from the African Development Bank for the same purpose was also confirmed in Abidjan last week. Tenders were invited last November and the awarding of the contracts will be announced in two weeks. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English No 174 30 Mar 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/991

10 May 1985

SOMALIA

RELATIONSHIP WITH SA EXAMINED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 27 Mar 85 pp 7-8

[Text]

A DELICATE RELATIONSHIP. The Somali and South African governments appear to have made a number of substantial agreements involving South African military and economic assistance, in addition to the already publicised agreement for *South African Airways* (SAA) to overfly Somalia and to have landing rights at Mogadishu, Berbera and Kismayo. The Somali government, however, denies that any form of pact has been made with South Africa.

Indirect contact between the two countries was started in 1979 when a well-connected Somali businessman approached South Africa for arms. Direct contact began on 12 February 1984 when a chartered aircraft belonging to *Atair Ltd* of Swaziland arrived in Mogadishu with a delegation of South African officials from the ministries of foreign affairs, defence, trade and agriculture and from SAA. They spent three days in Mogadishu, staying at the Villa Baydhabo government guest-house. They met Somali minister of defence Lt-Gen. Ali Samatar and President Siad Barre. Preliminary discussions centred on arms supplies and landing rights for SAA at Kismayo.

Lt-Gen. Samatar spent four days (16-19 May) in Pretoria after stopping in transit there in the course of a tour of eastern and central Africa. He met South African minister of defence Gen. Magnus Malan on 19 May. Further talks were held about arms supplies. On 5 July five South African officials visited Mogadishu for 24 hours, meeting only Lt-Gen. Samatar. Arrangements were reportedly made for South African foreign minister Pik Botha to visit Somalia in late August. In fact Pik Botha's visit only took place on 17 December. At a meeting between Barre and Botha the final touches were put to SAA's landing and overflight agreement, which were subsequently confirmed by SAA. It remains unclear whether SAA will fly under *Air Comores'* col-

ours. (South Africa supplies the aircraft, pilots and management for *Air Comores*).

The military-economic agreement for obvious reasons has not been publicised. Apparently it includes a sizeable loan for arms purchases with at least two years' grace period and repayment over 12 years, and a certain amount of economic assistance, partly in return for proposed Somali efforts to persuade Sudan and Egypt to grant SAA overflight rights. We understand that the South Africans also proposed, in vain, that Somalia sell its Saudi Arabian-supplied oil to South Africa at a profit, and that South African naval vessels should indeed be given facilities at Kismayo. The question of a South African trade mission in Mogadishu is still in abeyance.

Of immediate benefit to Somalia was the advice it received on counter-insurgency tactics from seven South African military advisers who apparently stayed in Somalia for three weeks after Pik Botha's visit. The Ethiopian-based opposition movement, the *Somali National Movement*, has lost nearly all the 700 guerrillas it dispatched into northern Somalia last October.

We understand that the South African advisers also visited the Somali airbase at Baidowa, where there are 10 former Rhodesian pilots flying the nine *Hawker Hunter* fighter and three trainer aircraft delivered to Somalia by Abu Dhabi in 1983. Abu Dhabi's own pilots are Pakistanis and Jordanians. Because they are forbidden to serve in third countries, Somalia asked Abu Dhabi for \$600,000 to pay for the first six months' training of Somali pilots. (Somali pilots were not allowed to go to Abu Dhabi because the then head of the Somali airforce, Brig-Gen. Abdi Osman, feared they would defect). South Africa has now reportedly agreed to pay for the Rhodesians as well as the training programme●

CSO: 3400/4

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

DEFECTION TO DFSS--This week 85 persons, including military personnel, are reported to have defected to the 8th Major Gawido Division of the DFSS wing of the Somali opposition forces. The report says the defectors were soldiers who fled from bases of the forces of the Mogadishu clique in the Hiran region and some civilians, adding that some of these persons were armed when they joined the DFSS. On being interviewed, some of the defectors said it became impossible for them to tolerate the continuous oppression against the Somali masses and the Mogadishu regime's violation of human rights, so they resolved to take part in the armed struggle being waged by the Somali opposition forces against the fascist Mogadishu regime. [Text] [Clandestine Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1200 GMT 16 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/15

SOUTH AFRICA

CP SAYS IT WILL FORCE ELECTIONS BEFORE 1989

[Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Apr 85 p 4

[Excerpts]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Government had totally lost contact with the needs and aspirations of the White voters of South Africa, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg (CP, Lichtenburg) said in the Budget Debate.

He also said the Conservative Party would force the Government to hold a general election before 1989.

At a time when unemployment was increasing, and individuals and companies were bowed under the yoke of the Government's economic policies, the State President had spent R3,3-million on his "palace of an office."

"Is that contact with the needs of the voters? Is that contact with the reality of the economy?"

"There are children who have no food to eat. That is a scandal.

"This Government has absolutely no respect for the White voter of South Africa."

Next year's general election had been postponed to 1989. Municipal elections had also been postponed.

Votes

"If there is the slightest possibility that the votes will go against the Government, elections are postponed and abandoned. The day that South Africans vote for this Government has gone.

"We will force them to hold an election before 1989."

Dr Hartzenberg said the Budget had not addressed the basic faults in the economy.

Political stability and economic growth were inseparable from one another, and the Government had built political instability into the system in South Africa with its policy of integration.

The Conservative Party had no objection to the sharing of the country's wealth. Nor would it object in people of other races were richer than Whites.

If it had re-appraised the amounts of money being channeled to the TBVC countries, and by freezing the housing and transport subsidies on the already overcrowded Reef, the Government would have had no need to raise taxes or chop civil servants' bonuses.

CSO: 3400/981

SOUTH AFRICA

MORE ON UDF'S NEWLY ELECTED EXECUTIVES, COUNCIL DEMANDS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Ali Mphaki]

[Text]

THE UNITED Democratic Front resolved to re-structure the organisation with a view of strengthening more than ever its campaign against apartheid at its annual general council held at Azaadville near Randfontein at the weekend.

About 400 delegates attended the three-day council, resolving to have 16 executives instead of the 39 they had, and introducing a new position of executive chairman. Mr Curnic Ndlovu was elected into the position.

Mr Archie Gumede and Mrs Albertinah Sisulu, presently facing treason charges in Durban, were both unanimously elected into the presidency of the organisation.

Mr Mosioua Lekota was retained as publicity secretary and Mr Popo Molefi is still general secretary of the organisation.

Other elected executives are:

Mr Azhar Cachalia, Mr Oliver Mohapi, Mr Zolie Malingi, Mr Mohamed Vally, Mr Jomo Khasu, Mr Titus Mafolo, Mr Derrick Swart, Mr Edgar Ngoyi, Mr Johnson Nkomo, Mr Steven Tshoedi, Mr Trevor Manuel, the Rev Mcebisi Xundu and detained Eastern Cape priest, the Rev M Stofile.

The council, whose theme was "From Protest to Challenge . . . Mobilisation to Organisation", made the following demands:

- The immediate scrapping of the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts and all Group Areas laws, and an end to any form of forced removals.
- The dissolution of the bantustans and the ending of the migratory labour system.
- The scrapping of the tri-cameral parliament and all other puppet bodies created under the Black Local Authorities Act and other instruments of racist rule.
- A unified and democratic education system.

- The repeal of the pass laws and all other restrictions on freedom of movement.

- The right of workers to freely organise in trade unions, to collectively bargain and the right to strike without being penalised, the right to security of employment, housing, social welfare, pensions and maternity benefits, as laid down in the United Nations Human Rights Covenants and the Charters of the International Labour Organisation.

- The release of all political prisoners, the unbanning of the banned individuals and organisations, the return of exiles and the lifting of all restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly.

- The disbanding of the SADF, Koevoet, the SAP and all other repressive apparatus.

- The scrapping of all barbaric security laws which violate the fundamental freedoms set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The council analysed the organisations' weaknesses, recognising its weaknesses in the process.

Delegates resolved to increase the effectiveness and democratic content of the organisation, to raise the quality of the leadership and activists, to translate "our living experiences among our people during struggle for viable programmes and to transcend the constraints of regional differences".

The Reagan administration also came under fire with the council demanding an end to US and British collaboration with the apartheid regime of South Africa.

The council also reaffirmed its total opposition to any form of imperialism, including any attempts to undermine the sovereignty and independence of states or any measures taken to undermine any peoples' struggle for national liberation.

SOUTH AFRICA

SQUATTERS CLING TO DEMAND FOR FULL PRESIDENTIAL RIGHTS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Apr 85 p 6

[Text]

LEADERS of the 10 000-strong Nyanga Bush squatter group at Crossroads are maintaining their demand for full residential rights before considering moving the Khayelitsha.

The group's executive committee has told black affairs official Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud that they reject the Government's "New Deal" offering 18-month temporary residence in exchange for moving to Site C, a site-and-service scheme at the new township.

The group also reiterated their demand for a meeting with the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerri Viljoen, to put their demands for full residential rights to him personally.

After a meeting with the executive committee this week at which the offer was rejected, Mr

Bezuidenhoud said he would relay their request to Dr Viljoen.

He said he was sorry the group had rejected the offer which represented an attempt by the Government to address itself to the squatter situation "realistically" for the first time.

Chairman of the Nyanga Bush committee, Mr Melford Yzema, told him if the Government wished to give Nyanga Bush squatters 18-month temporary residence permits could do so — but not on condition they moved to Site C, he said.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said he told the executive committee that by rejecting the offer the group was interfering with people's rights to seek work, live in "decent" circumstances and have their children attend modern schools.

CSO: 3400/980

SOUTH AFRICA

FINANCIAL AID FOR BLACK STATES DETAILED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Apr 85 p 12

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Financial and other help to the four independent States and six self-governing Black States within South Africa is expected to top the R2 300-m mark this year.

This figure does not include almost R500-million to develop Black areas towards self-determination or a further R177-million to be spent on the consolidation of Black areas.

Payment

Ciskei has been receiving R120-million a year in a direct payment, but there have been new negotiations this year between South Africa and Ciskei on financial help. No figure has yet been released by either government.

With the inclusion of this R120-million a year, payments to Ciskei, Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, including technical and

other assistance, totalled R626,6-million two years ago and R637,8-million last year.

This year's allocation to the four independent States, excluding a special payment to Ciskei, is estimated R1 002-million.

The Government has not yet disclosed the allocations to each of the States, although this question may arise during the debate on the foreign affairs vote.

Allocations to the six self-governing States fall under the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The total has risen by a dramatic 50 percent in the past two years, from R848-million in 1983 to an estimated R1 295-million this year.

Assistance to self-governing States takes various forms, including direct statutory grants; additional financial aid, money for specific development projects as well as technical and administrative assistance given by White officials.

The totals for the six states this year are:

- KwaZulu R602-million;
- Lebowa R337,4-million;
- GaZankulu R150,1-million;
- KaNgwane R90,2-million;
- QwaQwa R59,4-million, and
- KwaNdebele R55,9-million.

In addition, South Africa will spend R443-million on the consolidation of Black areas and their development towards self-determination.

The Department of Co-operation and Development will use a further R76-million on other issues affecting independent and self-governing States.

This includes buying up non-Black land (an annual R15-million is provided) and payments to tribal authorities and transport subsidies in the Black areas.

These figures do not include a number of other special grants or assistance given by other departments, such as transport services, health and welfare, telecommunications and agricultural services.

10 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES OF RAND DAILY MAIL CLOSURE

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 26 No 7, 27 Mar 85 pp 1-3

[Text]

The South African cabinet is in danger of being overtaken by events. From every direction it is faced with policy dilemmas: the consequences of last week's massacres in Eastern Cape province; the imminent trial on treason charges of several top members of the anti-government *United Democratic Party* (UDF) - a politically explosive case without the Cape troubles and yesterday's arrest of over 200 peaceful demonstrators in Cape Town reverberating throughout the country; the failure of the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique to achieve much (AC Vol 26 No 3); seriously deteriorating relations with the United States; and an economic depression that is more structural than cyclical.

To make matters worse, the differences of opinion between the government and the security services are threatening to get out of hand. Military Intelligence, which wields abnormal power in South Africa, has for long decried what it sees as an easing of South Africa's aggressive regional policy. Foreign minister **Pik Botha** publicly said earlier this month that "private" South African interests were continuing support for the MNR guerrillas in Mozambique. It now appears President **Pieter Botha** is unable to imbue the police with anything resembling a spirit of reform, and unable to prevail over the stubbornly hardline attitude of law and order minister **Louis Le Grange**. (AC Vol 26 No 5).

Though Le Grange is seriously ill and cannot be expected to hold office for much longer, it is not in the nature of Afrikaner politics to sack those who do not bend to presidential views. Last year the *National Party's* hardliners accommodated Botha's reformist mood. Botha is now having to accommodate the hardliners. And in the process, especially with a Reaganite America suddenly baying at its heels, Afrikanerdom is bound to withdraw behind its traditional laager mentality.

President Botha will be looking for ways of regaining the initiative. It seems increasingly likely that he will endorse the forming of a transitional government in Namibia prior to the country's UDI (see report overleaf). But in South Africa itself, as the political debate heightens and violence tends to escalate, the battle for hearts and minds will become ever more crucial. In this context the closure of Johannesburg's *Rand Daily Mail* (RDM) newspaper at the end of April will have several far-reaching consequences:

- South Africa will lose its most powerful anti-apartheid newspaper.
- Blacks in the industrial heartland of the Transvaal will lose an important voice. Over half the RDM's readership was black. Its closure can only increase black alienation.
- The Transvaal field will be left clear for the only other English-language morning newspaper, the *Citizen*, which was founded with government funds during the Muldergate scandal, and is hence staunchly pro-government.
- The *Progressive Federal Party* (PFP) - the official opposition in the House of Assembly - will have its only reliable media ally in the Transvaal disappear.
- The RDM's associated newspapers in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban will suddenly have no Transvaal news service. In their present straitened circumstances they cannot afford to set up a new one.
- The *South African Press Association* will lose its biggest single news contributor, leaving it to become mainly a conduit for news to and from the pro-government Afrikaans newspapers. In itself this is a real coup for government propagandists.

The RDM's "replacement" is to be a new financial daily, to be called *Business Day* (named after the RDM's business section), which is due to start on 1 May in Johannesburg, Cape Town, East London and Durban. Its circulation will in practice be confined largely to Transvaal. We understand the paper will be modelled on the London *Financial Times*.

The outlook for *Business Day* is poor. It is to be launched with the scantiest of feasibility studies; none of the *South African Associated Newspapers* (SAAN) editors were consulted. Its designated editor is **Ken Owen**, an unpopular journalist who is editing

SAAN's *Sunday Express*, which is shortly to be buried with the RDM. Before that Owen had a troubled spell on the RDM after SAAN sacked its forthright editor, Alistair Sparks. Several senior RDM journalists say they would be most reluctant to work for Owen on *Business Day*.

Ever since the crusading Laurence Gandar took over as RDM editor 20 years ago, the RDM has been the government's biggest thorn in the flesh. As Gandar says, its closure is a stunning political victory for Botha, who duly expressed his delight when he said "a new spirit of national unity is taking control of our country."

Financially the RDM has been doomed for some time. Last year it lost R15m and in the past 10 years it has lost R45m. The Transvaal newspaper market is grossly over-traded; advertisers have shied from the RDM because of its liberal politics and because too many of its readers are Blacks without the right kind of purchasing-power; and television, as everywhere, is taking an increasing share of advertising. Indeed, the state keeps TV and radio in a vice-like grip. Soon it is to start a new commercial TV channel which will drain even more advertising away from the newspapers.

But for the RDM this is not the whole story. Many of its journalists are bitterly critical of SAAN's management, particularly of managing director Clive Kinsley. RDM's succession of sacked editors - Gandar, Raymond Louw, Sparks and now Rex Gibson - believe management's refusal to give the paper its own advertising department was a critically bad decision. Even the conservative *Financial Mail*, a SAAN publication, wrote in an editorial that Kinsley was autocratic. SAAN chairman Ian MacPherson and practically all of his board members are certainly referred to in the most unflattering way by SAAN employees.

On the other hand, many journalists employed by the rival *Argus* group are almost equally disparaging of their own chairman, Hal Miller. Last year, as he viewed the dismal publishing scene and the deepening recession, he came to the conclusion that the *Argus'* reliance on its afternoon newspapers was unhealthy, and that it needed a Sunday newspaper to challenge not only SAAN's small *Sunday Express* but also its money-spinner, the lurid *Sunday Times*. To put the *Express* out of business, Miller lured property advertisers away from it, offering them absurdly high discounts. The manoeuvre created an overnight crisis at the *Express*, which will now be merged with

the *Argus's Sunday Star*, with SAAN taking a 50% share in the new composite publication.

But Miller also shot himself in the foot: *Argus* has had to retrench staff and cut back on foreign bureaux. Meanwhile, *Nasionale Pers*, the major pro-government newspaper publishing group, moves from strength to strength. It has already bought *City Press*, a Black newspaper in Johannesburg, and might well buy out the *Citizen*, despite its uninviting background and snide presentation. SAAN and *Argus* managements are no match for the sure-footed Afrikaners at *Nasionale Pers*.

Some of the sharpest criticism over the RDM's closure has been reserved for *Anglo-American* and its "liberal" boss, Harry Oppenheimer. Through *Johannesburg Consolidated Investment*, he controls both *Argus* and SAAN. A few years ago he rescued SAAN when fertiliser millionaire Louis Luyt, who supports the government, tried to buy it. In other ways, too, Oppenheimer's influence on occasions has been felt beneficially at SAAN. But in the RDM's hour of need he let it die. SAAN's misfortune was that, because Oppenheimer did not want to be seen by Botha's government to be manipulating the press, it did not have a really supportive majority shareholder. SAAN suffered from Oppenheimer's benign neglect.

When the *International Press Institute* sent a telegram to Oppenheimer reproaching him, he replied that *Anglo's* role in SAAN was "indirect and as investors only with no part in the direction or management." This is precisely one of the reasons why the RDM was allowed to fold. Gordon Waddell, Oppenheimer's former son-in-law and chairman of JCI, presided over the RDM's closure. Many South African liberals, including the PFP, saw him as the court of final appeal and beat a well-trodden path to his doorstep, beseeching him to intervene. He would reply coldly that the RDM's losses spoke for themselves. They also spoke of course for *Anglo's* benign neglect.

PFP leader, Federick van Zyl Slabbert asked Waddell (a close personal friend) for an assurance that if the RDM was closed, its successor would follow in its political traditions and support the PFP. (Slabbert clearly places no faith in the *Argus'* senior newspaper in the Transvaal, the anodyne *Star*). Waddell's response to Slabbert has been to accept the appointment of Owen as editor of *Business Day*. It is beginning to dawn on some PFP leaders that they have been sold a bum steer ●

SOUTH AFRICA

SLABBERT URGES CLARITY ON REFORM PLANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Apr 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — South Africa was not prepared to pay the price of the Government's political programme, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said.

Speaking in the Budget Debate in support of an amendment moved on Monday by the Progressive Federal Party's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, that the Budget be not approved unless the Government renounces apartheid as a policy for governing the country, Dr Slabbert said political and economic factors and policy were inseparably entwined.

Economy

"Bad politics create a bad economy and vice-versa," the PFP leader said.

What was needed to create economic and political stability in South Africa was a declaration of intent that the Government intended to give all the country's people a part in governing, without domination by any single group, with a common citizenship and removal of all statutory discrimination that prevented any people from realising

their full economic potential.

Government talked of reform but did not spell out its programme, and this was causing confusion.

"The dilemma for South Africa now is a simple one — how do we move from a coercive stability to consensus stability without disintegrating into chaos and anarchy?"

More important was the question whether the Government actually wanted to do this.

"I must quite honestly say I do not know, and if I do not know then a young Black in the townships, between the ages of 13 and 29, knows even less than I do."

Citizens

Dr Slabbert asked whether the Government could state unequivocally that Blacks would be citizens of South Africa on the same basis as Whites, Coloureds and Indians, and whether people other than Whites would be free to move around in search of employment and housing on the same basis as Whites.

He asked whether the Government had been sincere in its offer of conditional freedom to Nelson Mandela and ques-

tioned what had become of the "open-ended" forum on Black political rights announced by the State President, Mr P W Botha, at the start of the present parliamentary session.

"Was this forum negotiated behind the scenes with significant Black leaders before it was announced? If so, why have we not heard anything more of it?"

"Because of long-term ambiguity the Government is setting the stage for short-term instability . . . but worse, whatever good your long-term vision for South Africa may hold is destroyed by your short-term actions."

"You cannot arbitrarily ban individuals, meetings, movements and then say: 'Come out and talk about peace and the future . . . it doesn't work that way . . . especially if the future is conditioned by loss of South African citizenship and influx control."

Crisis

"The more this Government talks of reform, the more it commissions for crisis. The very issues which would be the object of reform become the terms of reference of another commission of inquiry."

"The Government needs a declaration of intent. It needs to say: 'These are the goals we are working towards.'

"The trouble is that the Government doesn't know what its plan for the future is."

Dr Slabbert said the "hopeless spiral of bad politics-makes-bad economics-makes-worse-politics" would only be escaped by starting with the politics.

"If we do this, the economics will follow."

The majority of South Africans supported the idea of a national convention to work out the country's political future, and this should be held while there were still sufficient numbers of young Black people willing to negotiate.

"But that time is running out rapidly."

Dr Slabbert said he be-

lieved the threat of disinvestment by foreign countries in South Africa was a real one, but added that no disinvestment campaign could succeed only through foreign pressure.

"The fight against disinvestment starts and ends at home, not abroad. It is part and parcel of the same fight to persuade our businessmen and our workers that South Africa is a country worth working for and investing in.

"If we cannot persuade a young Black man between the age of 13 and 29 that he has both an economic and a political future worth working for, we can never hope to persuade a businessman, be he one of our own or a foreign one, that it is worth his while to invest his wealth, energy and time in that future either."

Government policy at present inhibited the desire to create wealth and prevented people from being as economically productive as they wanted to be, and the country could not afford the price that had to be paid for these policies, Dr Slabbert said.

CSO: 3400/981

10 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI'S TAX REFORM BENEFITS EXPLAINED

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 23 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Andre Jordaan]

[Text]

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Ciskei had created one of the most attractive investment climates in the world in order to establish a dynamic, free economy that would lift Ciskei out of the economic doldrums, the Minister of Finance, Chief M. E. P. Malefane, said yesterday.

He was addressing between 300 and 400 businessmen at a seminar on Ciskei's tax reforms arranged by the Ciskei People's Development Bank.

The new tax laws which came into effect at the beginning of this month provide for a flat rate of personal income tax of 15 per cent with the first R8 000 of income exempted. They also offer companies the option of forfeiting decentralisation benefits in exchange for full exemption from company tax.

Chief Malefane said the industrial decentralisation concessions introduced in the 1981 regional development programme had done much to stimulate industrial development in Ciskei, but concessions alone were not enough.

Concessions were expensive to the Ciskei government, they did not apply to development in

commercial, agricultural or other sectors and they tended to be attractive to the kind of enterprise which might have viability problems elsewhere.

He said the "tax haven" opportunities now offered would help develop Ciskei more globally and would attract the financially sound companies.

Concessions would still be available to the manufacturing industry but companies who opted to retain them would have to pay tax.

Those who converted to tax-free status would still receive concessions relating to transport, rebates, housing and electricity supplies. Ciskei would write off all benefits previously received by companies who converted to tax-free status before September 1.

Those who did not convert would pay company tax until such time as they had repaid all benefits received by them.

The tax concession would apply to all businesses operating in Ciskei.

Two of the architects of the new Ciskei tax policy, Mr Leon Louw of the Free Market Foundation and Mr Alwyn de Koker of Wits University, said the aim was to

provide a simple system of taxation at a low, flat rate of 15 per cent of chargeable income above R8 000 for individuals. Married couples would be taxed separately and the complicated system of deductions and allowances found in South African tax law would be eliminated.

Withholding tax of 15 per cent would be payable on money repatriated out of Ciskei, such as dividends, royalties and interest. This would not apply to employees of Ciskeian companies who took their salary to their homes in South Africa as they would already have paid a 15 per cent tax on income above R8 000 earned in Ciskei.

Under a double-tax agreement with South Africa, companies operating in Ciskei must have a permanent, fixed place of business there. "Letterbox companies" would not escape the scrutiny of South Africa's Receiver of Revenue.

Other criteria in deciding where tax would be paid related to whether recipients of money were registered as Ciskeian taxpayers, where the source of the funds was and where services were rendered.

Mr Louw and Mr De Koker conceded that there could be areas of confusion and pointed out that, while the new Ciskei tax structure was reasonably clear, South African residents earning income in Ciskei might have to argue certain aspects with the South African authorities. Mr Louw said a person who lost such an argument would still be in a "no loss situation" as at worst he would pay tax less the amount already paid in Ciskei.

Mr Louw said the tax reforms in Ciskei were part of a package which provided for free land ownership for all, regardless of race or citizenship, and extensive de-regulation of small business.

He said Ciskei was also looking at the question of bank secrecy. "The idea is to have secrecy and liberal banking laws like Switzerland. There is no banking haven in Africa at the moment."

Another important development was that Ciskei had followed the American lead in limiting the laws which prevented the production of items whose design had been copyrighted unless royalties were paid to the designer. South Africa, Mr Louw said, had gone the opposite way in extending these laws in response to pressures from vested interests.

Mr Louw also said that, as a member of the Swart Commission which drew up the reform proposals and a member of the now disbanded economic advisory committee in Ciskei, he had been made aware of speculation about how long these reforms would endure.

He said it was up to the Ciskei government to answer these queries but it had been recommended that doubts about the security of such unorthodox policies could be provided by civil contracts in which the government would indemnify investors against changes in the law.

In addition, there were negotiations with a major international insurance company to provide insurance against such changes.

SOUTH AFRICA

AGREEMENT REACHED ON CISKEI AID

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 20 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — South Africa and Ciskei had reached agreement on budgetary aid for the coming financial year, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said here last night.

The ministerial committees which met yesterday in Cape Town had arrived at a "clearer understanding of the principles underlying the proposed future financial relations which will assist the Ciskei Government to place future planning on a sound footing".

The agreement follows the statement by the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, in his Budget speech on Monday, that control of development aid would be more strictly enforced in future.

Mr Du Plessis said that South Africa would spend R3 610 million on regional development and aid in 1985/86.

"Matters of mutual in-

terest and particularly the question of revenue transfer to Ciskei and land issues were discussed," Mr Nel's statement said.

"The Ciskeian delegation expressed concern about the perceived lack of progress regarding certain outstanding matters and conveyed a statement from President Lennox Sebe setting out his views in that respect. During the discussions, however, significant progress was made towards settling numerous outstanding issues."

The South African delegation consisted of Mr Nel, Mr B. H. Wilkens, the Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs and other senior officials.

The Ciskeian delegation was led by Mr Ray Mali, the chairman of the Committee of Four which is responsible for the day-to-day running of Ciskei until President Sebe recovers from heart surgery.

Meanwhile, President Sebe said yesterday that Ciskei would consider the increase in general sales tax at a cabinet meeting later this month.

He said GST was one of the few taxes that had been retained by Ciskei after tax reforms which were introduced at the beginning of the month.

Because of practical reasons, GST in Ciskei was pegged at the same level as applicable in South Africa.

Unlike South Africa, the increase would not be effective on March 25, but later.

President Sebe said South Africa was, according to multilateral agreements, supposed to notify Ciskei in advance about changes in GST.

Reacting to the South African Budget, he said he had found it regrettable that some of the steps announced by Mr Du Plessis would have an inhibiting effect on productivity. — DDR.

CSO: 3400/982

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI TO ATTRACT INVESTMENT, SEBE FULLY IN COMMAND

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 21, 22 Mar 85

[Two part article by Ronel Scheffer]

[Part I, 21 Mar 85 p 14]

[Text]

"Ciskei should not be judged by its errors but by its eagerness to correct them," says Wessel van Wyk, director of communications in the fledgling state.

However, since it took independence from South Africa — against the advice of the Quail Commission — these "errors" have been numerous and have generated reams of unfavourable copy in the media.

They have been manifested in intolerance towards political dissent, a major shake-up in government after an alleged coup plot, harsh police action against bus boycotters, rumours of shady deals and fortune-hunting advisers, squabbles with the South African Government and questionable development priorities.

With this track record, it would not seem unreasonable to assume that the world would welcome good news from Ciskei quarters.

The first sustained "positive" publicity about Ciskei came early in 1983 when President Lennox Sebe accepted the far-reaching recom-

mendations of the Swart Commission on the economic development of the territory. Overnight the world started looking at President Sebe with new eyes. Well-deserved credit came his way, albeit cautiously.

However, the President's stamp of approval had hardly been fixed on the Swart Commission report when he dismissed the advisory council — an extension of the commission — which had been set up to implement the free market reforms.

The immediate public reaction was that if President Sebe could give this reputable panel the boot, he was capable of anything. More discretion in both hiring and firing is obviously a requirement of the public.

The disbanding of the advisory council is history now and both sides have given their account (not necessarily the full story though) of what caused the rift.

It was interesting to note, however, that the council's version of the split was far more acceptable to the general public.

The unfortunate result of Ciskei's track record is that few people are still prepared to wait for Ciskei's side of the story before reaching conclusions. It is significant that since the South African Government has voiced criticism of certain developments in Ciskei, its watchdog, the SABC, now also feels safe to probe critically events in the same independent state which it previously backed to the hilt.

Even without its "past" though, as a product of the South African Government's homeland policy Ciskei is suspect and must endure opposition from both sides of the political spectrum. Given a choice between the South African and Ciskeian version of any dispute, few people (regardless of political persuasion) would hesitate to opt for Pretoria's account.

But sometimes there is a gut feeling that the truth lies somewhere between the two. Regrettably, one finds that racist attitudes are a significant factor in disputes. The white

seconded official is either truly arrogant or perceived to be arrogant in his approach to Ciskeian affairs. This hardly results in open communication channels.

Ciskei has flexed its muscles more than any other independent homeland, no doubt to the dismay of South Africa. Initially most of its advisers and top officials were drawn from the South African civil service. Many of them have since been replaced by independent individuals, often foreigners. Justifiably or not, Ciskeians are sceptical about the kind of loyalty they can expect from seconded officials and white South Africans in general.

Partly as a result of this, and in a bid to assert its independence, Ciskei has made a concerted effort to find development aid and expert advice beyond the borders of South Africa — an exercise which has at times brought dubious rewards.

The presidential jet and the costly pilot training scheme in Israel are examples of projects widely regarded as a waste of money.

The vexed question of negotiated contracts in Ciskei, which invariably involve overseas "developers", will probably remain a major source of unwelcome publicity in the foreseeable future.

The current economic recession will no doubt also intensify the public scrutiny of Ciskei's development priorities.

An economist who has had considerable experience in developing states feels that Ciskei has made great strides in development since independence, and that the country is perhaps unfairly singled out for criticism over these contracts.

However, he points out that until developing countries are seen to embrace accepted and established public procedures on tenders they will have to contend with rumours of bribery and corruption.

"The Third World rip-off industry is alive and well. Most of these so-called investors are sellers of contracts. Few of them ever invest a penny of their own in a project. They may at best be borrowers, but investors, never," he says.

"They are sophisticated con artists who go around selling multi-million dollar white elephant projects which are paid for with money these countries get from international aid.

"They are very professional while their victims are less sophisticated, often politicians who are not economic boffins.

"This is why these countries badly need good advisers. Unfortunately they are often reticent to follow advice because they probably regard it as a threat to their independence and authority. And this is understandable too."

President Sebe, who rejects allegations of irregularities with contracts as "gossip", told me in an interview that Ciskei takes great care in vetting people with whom they conclude contracts. The vetting process, he says, sometimes takes up to six months and Ciskei has never been disappointed by any of its contractors.

He is adamant that "developing countries come out best" with negotiated contracts.

"In a straightforward contract you just get the dry bone," President Sebe said. "With negotiated contracts the man must come with a package deal. You get him to breathe the spirit of development.

"He feels he has been taken into honour, that he is part and parcel of development and that he has not come to lap the cream and leave the

skimmed milk for the people," says President Sebe.

Communications director Wessel van Wyk wants people to see Ciskei in perspective.

"The Ciskei administration is only three years old. Things can't all be hunky dory... whose backyard is completely clean anyway," he says.

In recent weeks the Ciskei Government has seemed once again to respond to public criticism.

An unprecedented display of its commitment to open administration was the recent announcement of an inquiry into the affairs of the Health Minister Dr H. C. Beukes.

This came soon after press speculation about the role Dr Beukes played in several multi-million rand contracts landed in Ciskei by foreigners.

Part II, 22 Mar 85 p 16]

[Text]

Life President Lennox Leslie Wongama Sebe is undoubtedly the captain of the Ciskei ship.

A remarkable captain too: he was back in his office this week (albeit on a limited schedule) merely two weeks after he underwent major heart surgery.

This illustrates the substance of a telling "joke" doing the rounds in Bisho these days: "The one thing you can safely bet on here is that His Excellency will be working tomorrow."

It contains both compliment and criticism of the style of government of President Sebe. From all accounts the president is a hard worker, but he is increasingly being seen as unpredictable and prone to distractions of whim.

President Sebe certainly is aware, and indeed sensitive, about this negative image of himself. In a recent interview he stressed that his actions are all motivated by the wishes of the people.

It remains to be seen, however, whether the constant cabinet reshuffles and axing of top government officials, as well as the much-criticised high-finance projects, will bear dividends for Ciskei.

The year is but two months old and already the cabinet composition has been altered twice. Only four of the 14 members of the 1981 independence cabinet have survived the numerous cabinet reshuffles of the past three years.

The president has also

been fairly active hiring and firing advisers and top government officials. In the last five years the Department of Education has had a new director-general virtually every year. Even top politicians, including cabinet members, have been known to be the victims of sometimes short-lived disfavour.

An astonishing case of dismissal was that of two senior and seasoned Ciskeian politicians, Chief Justice Mabandla (then Minister of Posts and Telecommunications) and Chief Lent Maqoma (then Minister of Manpower) early this year. Ciskeians, who are normally tight-lipped about their leader's actions, even questioned the wisdom of this decision and expressed reservations about the way it was ex-

ecuted.

On January 8 President Sebe simply announced the appointment of two new ministers to the portfolios of Chief Maqoma and Chief Mabandla. He made no reference to what had happened or would happen to either of the two chiefs.

Chief Mabandla told me that neither of them had been informed of the "dismissal" before the announcement of their successors.

When the Daily Dispatch sought to clarify the position of the two men and the reasons for their axing, President Sebe's retort was that the cabinet reshuffle had "nothing to do with the white people and the white papers who criticise and want to associate it with their own politics".

Regarding Chief Maqoma's dismissal, he said the chief's policy speech had been rejected by the National Assembly, which represents the people of Ciskei.

"Where in a democracy will such a man be given a chance?" he asked. Yet less than a month after this Chief Maqoma was welcomed back into the fold and appointed Ciskeian Small Business Consultant. President Sebe remarked that Chief Maqoma had the "right qualities" for this job.

Chief Maqoma, who has a strong claim to traditional leadership in Ciskei and is widely tipped as President Sebe's successor, was detained for two days this week.

His release was accompanied by a statement in which he said he could not be described as the Paramount Chief of the AmaJingqi. "There is only one Paramount Chief — the descendant of Chief Sandile I," his statement said. Presumably the statement was motivated only by desire to correct a factual error in news reports.

Often when confronted with criticism of his administration, the

President chooses to lambaste the press rather than respond to the questions. He also regularly employs "reverse racism" to deal with white critics.

These actions do not reflect favourably on the leader of Ciskei and hardly inspire confidence in the state being a haven of stability. They rather promote the contention that the independent state is in the hands of an autocrat who lacks direction and runs the country on ad-hoc decisions.

It is widely believed that the constant shuffling of the pack is merely a tactic to keep in check the ambitions of those sharing the top shelf with the President.

As a result of the 1983 "coup", says a well-placed source, the President "no longer trusts anybody. He plays his cards very close to his chest."

Another source said: "Nothing happens in Ciskei without the knowledge of Lennox Sebe." He has his finger on the pulse and insists on being involved in every development, often to the annoyance of officialdom.

While many people seem to disagree with his methods, few seem to doubt the President's sincerity about the development of Ciskei.

"You can say about the President what you want but he really is sincere about the development of his people," said one official.

The teacher who rose to the office of President has held the reins of Ciskei for over a decade now. He will be 59 in July and seems unlikely to stand down in the immediate future. His style of leadership if therefore a crucial factor in the welfare of the young state.

"I'm not unpredictable," President Sebe told me in an interview. He says cabinet members who do not measure up are informed about dissatisfaction — among the electorate and chiefs — with their performance. They are given ample opportunity to correct the situation.

"It may be that the last decision (to fire an official or minister) is taken by the President, but he is first rejected by the people that put him there. That's why you find no divisions because it is the voice of

the people.

"People will say things (about his leadership), but you are not here to please the people. You are here to develop the people... as long as you yourself just know where you are going," says President Sebe.

Cabinet ministers who lost their positions have not been rejected but were "rerouted" to where their talents could be better utilised for the betterment of the nation.

"A developing country cannot afford at any moment to have a passenger. If a man shows signs that his talents will be better utilised elsewhere we don't waste time. And we have not been proved wrong, we have been proved right."

President Sebe says the rot starts when people are kept on in positions despite obvious "discrepancies". South Africa, he says, suffered scandals such as the Rademeyer affair as a result of this practice.

"In your Western system you take out a man when he has eaten a lot of money, and then you still have the scandal to put up with," he said.

CONCLUDED.

SOUTH AFRICA

LOANS FOR TRANSKEI

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 22 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Andre Jordaan]

[Text]

EAST LONDON — Transkei and the Development Bank of Southern Africa have concluded three loan agreements totalling R12,2 million to be used on road-building and electricity projects worth an estimated R24,5 million.

The development bank announced that the agreements were signed at its Sandton headquarters yesterday. They provide for:

- R3,7 million for the planning and construction of a reinforced concrete two-lane bridge over the Tsitsa River on the N2 national road north of Umtata. The new bridge will replace the present single-lane steel truss bridge and the estimated total cost of the project is R4 million;

- R6,4 million for the

planning, reconstruction and widening of nearly nine kilometres of the national road in the Brook's Nek Pass area near Kokstad. The section to be rebuilt is from the Mvalweni River to the Transkei-South African border. The project is expected to cost a total of R7,1 million;

- R2,1 million which will be used by the Transkei Electricity Supply Corporation (Tescor) in improving the national electricity grid at an eventual cost of R13,4 million.

The Transkei government has also extended a loan for the development of a second phase of a dryland crop production project. The initial loan of R10,8 million has been extended to R11,2 million and the extra R416 000 would be used to purchase existing assets on the project, the development bank said.

CSO: 3400/982

SOUTH AFRICA

NEED TO DEVELOP BLACK MANAGERIAL TALENT IN COMPANIES EXPLAINED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

PLANS to develop managerial talent among black employees are absent from the human resources activities of most companies because they are sometimes seen as threats by white managers.

Professor Stephen Black, director of the centre for developing business of Wits University's Graduate School of Business, says most companies have not put serious attention to the problem, let alone plan action.

He writes in *Mandate*, published by the Manpower and Management Foundation (MMF), that if the country is to expand its economic base to give employment to all its people, the number of black managers must be increased dramatically.

He says: "Cultural factors, the level of qualification and racial discrimination are responsible for the dearth of blacks in management positions in South Africa.

Sellouts

"Twice as many blacks as whites need to be

brought to skilled labour level in the next five to 15 years to maintain the required annual GDP growth of five percent necessary to prevent severe unemployment."

In addition, he adds, about 160 000 blacks need to reach executive level to give the country a healthier ratio of management-to-worker. At the moment, cultural factors and other factors hinder black advancement.

However, he concedes, black managers are often regarded as "stooges and sell-outs", while some black employees resent taking instructions from them.

This view was also expressed by an industrial relations manager for a Johannesburg company who said that they often find themselves in a "precarious position", especially when negotiating wages for blacks.

"We are often seen to be on the side of management by trade unions and labelled sell-outs because the tendency is that management's side of the story is always not acceptable to them," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

RIGHTWING GROUP ACCUSED OF CAUSING UNREST AMONG TOWNSHIP BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Apr 85 p 8

[Text]

A National Party councillor who has accused the Rightwing Vereniging van Oranjerwerkers of causing unrest among Black township residents in the South Eastern Transvaal, yesterday challenged the organisation publicly to debate its campaign for a "White, Afrikaner heartland."

In reaction to a campaign by Oranjerwerkers in the farming town of Morgenzon, Provincial Councillor Mr Louis Rothman said that not even 10 percent of the community supported a plan for a White state.

"They (the Oranjerwerkers) are forcing their will on others," Mr Rothman said, blaming the Morgenzon Town Clerk, Mr Frikkie Jooste, of using the Town Council to promote Oranjerwerker policy among residents.

"Next they want to take over the church and the schools," Mr Rothman said, adding that the campaign was showing unrest, especially among the Black population.

According to Mr Rothman, recent circulars posted to the town's 700 White residents called for the creation of "a White, Afrikaner heartland" and the eradication of the nearby Black township.

Most of the 2 000 Blacks work on White farms in the district, he added. "What happens when a Black man reads this circular?"

Mr Rothman dared the Oranjerwerkers to hold a public debate, where residents could vote on the issue.

The secretary of the Pretoria-based Oranjerwerkers, Mr Ben van den Berg, claimed Mr Rothman was one of a handful of the town's Whites who were opposed to the Oranjerwerkers.

"The vast majority of White residents support our idea," he said.

Mr Van den Berg said the organisation had identified communities throughout the country that were in favour of a White, Afrikaner state. He would not specify the other areas, but described Morgenzon as "the first full-scale growth point."

— Sapa.

CSO: 3400/981

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF DEATH OF UITENHAGEE'S BLACK COUNCIL

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 31 Mar 85 p 15

[Article by Jon Qwelane]

[Text]

UITENHAGE — F o r the past seven days or so the townships here have been hell.

I have witnessed this short but bloody season of the people's revenge.

Those "condemned" have nightly screamed out their torment as the flames of mob justice tortured their bodies.

One man who died that way was Thamsanqa Kinikini (57), the only remaining black councillor in Uitenhage. He had everything many men strive for — a united family, a comfortable home, and cars to drive. His business was doing extremely well, as many undertakers in the riot-torn Eastern Cape will tell you — death is a readily available commodity.

In spite of all that, he died a poor man. It took the rampaging mobs of kwaNobuale township just under one hour to destroy all that Mr Kinikini had acquired in a lifetime. And he did not live to lead a full life. The mobs disposed of him in the same way they destroyed his house and other belongings — by fire.

Ironically, the township mortuary he owned became the last place he ever saw. The mobs trapped him inside the morgue last Saturday and

made Mr Kinikini's last hour a hell. He and his son Silumko (19) tried to force their way out by firing several shots at their tormentors.

But the crowd had tasted blood, and could only be put off by something a lot better and bigger than just a few bullets. It did not come.

The crowd dared Mr Kinikini to take his "punishment" like a man, and in those agonising minutes he took the decision which must be the dread of every father.

Trapped with him inside the blazing morgue was his youngest son, Luvuyo (13). Both had seen Silumko try to escape the fire by jumping a fence and running away with two of his cousins.

The small Luvuyo and his father saw how the three youths ran into the waiting hands of the mob. They saw how the three were bludgeoned with

spades, garden forks and pick handles, and clubbed with stones; then doused with petrol and set alight.

Mr Kinikini had no doubt about his young son's fate if he let him out of the inferno. Death at the hands of the mob would be many times more agonising than if the boy died at his father's side. Mr Kinikini must have had that in mind when he drew his revolver and shot the young boy.

It was easier, quicker, and less painful. Even though the roof of the morgue caved in on them, Luvuyo never felt the searing heat of corrugated iron and flaming rafters against his skin.

It is probable that had Mr Kinikini handed in his resignation to the township council four weeks ago he would have been spared. As it was, he refused to do so when all his other colleagues did.

His reason for not quitting while the door was still open was that the others had taken the decision without telling him. He also asked to be given until the end of this month to conclude his business within the council.

As it turned out, he met his end a mere seven days before the deadline he had set himself. Three days before the death of his father Silumko had urged him to call it a day with the council, but at that stage it would have been too late.

The people of Uitenhage still remember the two guns Mr Kinikini wore proudly as he moved around the townships. They also remember that Silumko was always armed.

They recall how, during funeral services, Mr Kinikini would burst into the church and demand the prayers be said very quickly because he had other funerals to supervise. They remember him as the

town council bully.

But what they remember most about him was that he was the man who would not listen. He claimed to represent the people when in fact he represented himself, they say. Otherwise how was he able to build himself a big house, a business, and own vehicles within such a short time of becoming a councillor?

Had Mr Kinikini read the writing on the wall in November, when his house was stoned for the first time, he could have been alive today. Had he even called it a day four weeks ago when he was stoned for a second time, he might have had a chance.

As matters now stand his widow, Mrs Joyce Kinikini, is in hiding with her four daughters and their friend. She is a fugitive from the townships, which have declared they do not want any reminders of the last member of their hated council.

Because the mobs said her dead relatives must not be buried in any Uitenhage township cemetery, Mrs Kinikini cremated their remains.

What to do with the ashes is a minor worry. Her biggest problem is where to start a new life.

CSO: 3400/969

SOUTH AFRICA

INDIAN THREAT TO WITHDRAW FROM CABINET

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Mar 85 p 4

[Text]

PARLIAMENT — The Indian National People's Party has threatened to withdraw its membership from the main South African Cabinet — a move which could place the working of the new tricameral Parliament in jeopardy.

The NPP caucus chairman, Mr S V Naicker, said yesterday the party was seriously considering whether its leader, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, should continue as a member of the main Cabinet.

STATEMENT

The NPP move followed a statement by the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, supporting a decision to build the second access road to Chatsworth in Durban through Umhlathuzana, the oldest Indian township in South Africa.

The Minister's statement runs contrary to an assurance he gave Indian MPs last week that his department, which is expected to fund 60 percent of the cost

of building the road, would pay only for the shortest and cheapest route.

The shortest and cheapest route is the one favoured by Indian MPs along Coedmore Road, cutting through the white suburb of Yellow Wood Park.

In order to build the road along the Coedmore route, 32 white-owned houses will have to be demolished while 36 Indian-owned homes would have to go along the Umhlathuzana route.

Mr Naicker said the NPP caucus regarded Mr Schoeman's statement as an insult to the House of Delegates.

"We have reason to believe the Minister's reaction has come as a result of representations from a member of the House of Assembly.

"We view the new stance of the Minister as being contrary to the wishes of eight MPs in the House of Delegates.

"If a 'general affairs' Minister respects the wishes of one MP in the House of Assembly and

shows disregard for the problems of eight MPs in the House of Delegates then it places the new constitution in jeopardy."

Mr Naicker said discussions over the second access road issue were likely to be held with the Minister and the State President.

CONCERNED

Although the immediate cause of the NPP's anger with the Government is Mr Schoeman's statement, the party is becoming increasingly concerned that it is being "painted with the same brush as the National Party".

Several NPP members believe that from a point of view of political strategy it would be better if the House of Delegates served in opposition to the Government.

And Solidarity leader Mr J N Reddy said the future of the House of Delegates had been placed in jeopardy by Mr Schoeman's about-turn.

CSO: 3400/970

SOUTH AFRICA

MAJOR RESHUFFLE IN UDF'S WESTERN CAPE REGION

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 24 Mar 85 p 4

[Text]

IN A major reshuffle in the UDF's Western Cape region, veteran trade unionist and respected community leader Oscar Mpetha, 74, was replaced as president at its annual general meeting last weekend.

A much younger figure, Western Cape Civic Association senior executive member Zoli Malindi, takes over the UDF hot seat.

Only veteran sports administrator and trade unionist Christmas Tinto retained his position as one of the two vice presidents after the reshuffle.

Joseph Marks has been replaced by Wilfred Rhodes.

The UDF now has three secretaries in the region instead of two — Trevor Manuel remains in office while newcomers Miranda Nqwanyishe and Ebrahim Rasool fill the other positions.

Cheryl Carolus, one of the key figures in the UDF's administrative work during the past year, was not available for re-election.

Jonathan de Vries was replaced by the energetic Zoliswa Kota in the demanding position of publicity secretary, while Joe Adam replaced Andrew Boraine as treasurer.

Other executive members are Rev Syd Lucket, Mildred Lesia, Mountain Qamela and Graeme Bloch.

CSO: 3400/10

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF'S NATAL REGION NEW EXECUTIVE

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 24 Mar 85 p 4

[Text]

UDF'S Natal region plans to move onto a more aggressive political footing with the new executive chosen at Natal's AGM last week-end.

With the new theme - From Mobilisation to Organisation - the UDF hopes to restructure the organisation so that decisions can be taken quicker and more effectively.

Its affiliates have been given a

time limit in which to re-apply in writing for membership, and there will be a tightening up of the system of delegates to regional executive meetings.

"We want to be quite sure that our membership is not simply 'paper' membership - we want written applications because that will bring more commitment," one official said.

The new executive committee is headed by treason trialist Archie Gumede, unanimously re-elected president.

The 200 delegates also chose Rev Mcebisi Xundu as Natal chairman. His deputy is Billy Nair, Victoria Mxenge treasurer, Lechesba Tsenoli the new publicity officer and Yunus Mahomed secretary.

CSO: 3400/10

SOUTH AFRICA

INDIANS STRUGGLE FOR RESETTLEMENT RIGHTS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Mar 85 p 8

[Article by Boeti Eshak]

[Text] INDIANS in an Eastern Transvaal town are anxious to be resettled, unlike other communities opposing resettlement.

The Indian community of Witbank have argued with the authorities for decades to be rehoused. But, they say, their pleas fell on deaf ears.

Now a new Indian area, Pine Ridge, has been set aside for them — the fourth in 13 years — and it is not

certain whether they will eventually be resettled in this new township.

After protracted struggles for resettlement, which began in 1942, the Asiatic Bazaar, fondly known as "Coo-vadia Bazaar", was proclaimed for Indian occupation in 1972.

Originally, there were more than 200 families in this area, but then the coloureds moved to their own group area, Schoongesicht. Now there are 42 trading licenses, with residences behind the shops.

Abandoned

This area was never fully developed. Plans to extend it were abandoned as it is surrounded by the black township of Lynneville and after the June 1976 riots, which resulted in arson and looting, another Indian area was imminent.

Now the Witbank Town Council is directing all its energies to the development of Pine Ridge, situated 3km outside the municipal boundary.

"The proclamation of Pine

Ridge is considered a matter of urgency and we are doing our best to have it proclaimed," the Chief Administrative Officer of the council, Mr Lieb Kriek, said.

"We are waiting for the Administrator of the Transvaal to gazette it and also for the Department of Housing and Local Government in the House of Delegates to fix the prices of the stands. Thereafter land will be allocated to the Indians.

"Though Pine Ridge is outside the municipal boundary, it will be administered by the town council."

SOUTH AFRICA

POFADDER NGK MEMBERS OPPOSE INTEGRATION MOVES

Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English 31 Mar 85 p 8

[Text]

THE tiny Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk congregation in the remote village of Pofadder has overruled its own minister in deciding to keep its doors closed to other races.

It is defying a Synod ruling that all worshippers — black or white — should be allowed to pray in the church of their choice.

The people of Pofadder believe they may be in the vanguard of widespread platteland opposition to the integration moves, and Pofadder's church council believes its decision reflects the feeling of all small congregations in the area.

"This is the overwhelming feeling here. Ninety-nine percent of our congregations feel the same," a member of the council's executive committee said this week.

He said the Pofadder church council did not object so much to the Synod decision reaffirming that the NGK was open to all, but to what it would lead to.

"The recommendations at the Synod concerning open membership of the NGK and the scrapping of the Mixed Marriages Act and the Immorality Act, that's what we are worried about.

"This could lead to problems. We are a small conservatively minded community. If you introduce these measures you will have people breaking away from the church and then you will have no worship here."

The NGK hierarchy has stated that the Pofadder decision

is a contravention of church policy but it has also admitted that there is very little it can do about it.

"We condemn that sort of attitude but I don't know what else we can do," the Rev Tappies Moller, Moderator of the Western Cape NGK said. "Of course we are not going to throw them out of the church. We can only plead with them."

He said NGK discipline was handled by the Ring (area circle). A member of the Namaqualand Ring said it was still dealing with the matter.

But Mr Moller did not agree with Pofadder that opposition to Synod policy was widespread in the Cape.

"Certainly this is the first official objection of which I have heard."

In the Transvaal opposition to the integration move is rampant and there are reports of a R60-million fund being created to "hijack" the NGK into the ultra-conservative camp.

The NGK's policy on mixed prayer is not new. It was first introduced at the second Synod in 1829. But in practice most congregations have been segregated until recently; the recent Synod decisions merely reaffirmed the official line.

SOUTH AFRICA

DEATH TOLL TOPS 100 IN 1985

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Apr 85 p 15

[Text]

The death toll in political violence in South Africa this year has now exceeded 100, says the South African Institute for Race Relations.

Institute records show that 175 people were killed in the whole of 1984.

The biggest single contribution in one day to the higher death-rate this

year was the shooting of 19 blacks by police in Uitenhage's Langa township on March 21, says the Institute.

Eighteen people were killed over a slightly longer period in the Crossroads settlement in Cape Town about a month before that.

Institute records show that 71 of the 104 people

killed this year appear to have died at the hands of police, 26 as a result of black-on-black violence and three accidentally.

The causes of four deaths are as yet unknown.

The centre of political violence has shifted from the Vaal Triangle, which accounted for nearly 45 percent of last year's

deaths, to the Eastern Cape, which accounts for 60 percent of deaths this year.

Institute director Mr John Kane-Berman said the Langa shootings were not only a human tragedy, but also a major political disaster for South Africa.

The Institute condemned them without reservation, he added.

The shootings, said Mr Kane-Berman, were the culmination of events which suggested that Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange had not succeeded in exercising proper control in the most difficult and sensitive job in the Government. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/969

SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE WITH TAIWAN DETAILED

Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 28 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by John Bell: "'Made in South Africa' Is Selling Like Hot Spring Rolls"]

[Text]

The six nations comprising ASEAN (The Association of South-East Asian Nations) — Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia — have a combined population of some 250-million, all located within a two-hour flying radius of Singapore, or roughly the travelling time between Johannesburg and Cape Town, says John Bell, MD of export specialist Breyer Development Services.

Countries with rapidly growing economies such as these are spending

vast sums of money on projects ranging from tourism to defence. Enterprising South African exporters, once they have overcome the initial difficulties of trading with the region, are finding it a rich area for business, as products developed for South African conditions are frequently more suitable for the needs of developing countries than are the more sophisticated goods of the West.

In the accompanying article, Bell looks at the export potential of a neighbouring country, Taiwan.

Export bicycle parts to Taiwan? Impossible!

That attitude would certainly have held true last year, but now the idea is not as bizarre as it sounds.

Even bicycle components have been affected by drastic reductions in import duties as Taiwan gears up to liberalise its trade.

South Africa is particularly well placed to gain from these sweeping trade reforms. We are now one of the few nations granted "most favoured nation" terms — which frequently means yet further import duty reductions.

Some astute South African exporters have been quick to see the opportu-

nities, and sales are growing rapidly — from capital railway purchases to consumer food products.

Indeed, a major department store in Taiwan held a South African Week last December, enabling the Taiwanese to be introduced to a wide range of South African consumer goods.

But discussions with the organiser of this exhibition suggested that various consumer products of the South African engineering industry could have found a ready market had manufacturers only approached the market in time.

However, the market is there and demand exists for

various types of high quality building hardware, garden equipment, do-it-yourself items and household hardware.

Innovative and high quality electrical household goods as well as kitchenware and household goods in general will find a market now import duties have been slashed.

It must be remembered that many of the low-cost and low-quality Taiwanese products seen in South Africa and elsewhere are not available in Taiwan since they have been produced to price specifically for export, and the Taiwanese manufacturer uses high quality industrial equipment to produce them.

Similarly, with increased living standards, the Taiwanese consumer is purchasing quality — a market long served by the country's major trading partner, the USA.

However, with the NT dollar pegged to the US dollar, the price of Amer-

ican imports is becoming prohibitive. The South African alternatives, given the recent duty reductions and low value of the rand, are frequently irresistibly placed.

As Taiwan moves shakily into the high technology area, imports of equipment and machinery will increase and the development of the supporting infrastructure will hold many opportunities for South African exporters.

The Taiwan railway administration has just placed a major contract with a South African supplier, and other railway purchases are expected to follow.

The key to success in Taiwan consists of two elements: market knowledge and contacts.

The would-be exporter visiting Taipei to "have a look" will achieve nothing. Before departure, he must have assembled specific market information regarding his products and have contacts arranged.

CSO: 3400/4

SOUTH AFRICA

PFP'S SWART URGES GOVERNMENT TO FILL VACUUM LEFT BY BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Apr 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — People whose South African citizenship was insecure were unlikely to be enthusiastic about negotiations over their future, Mr Ray Swart (PFP, Berea) said.

Speaking in the Second Reading Budget Debate, he said one could have sympathy for the State President, who said before the Easter recess that although he and his party were committed to reform there could be unrest and tension in the country.

The reason was the 'new constitution was fashioned without proper consultation' — "a ready made recipe for discontent" among people deprived of rights.

Mr Swart said a vacuum had been caused by excluding Blacks from the reform process while including Coloureds and Asians in the functions of Parliament.

"It is that vacuum that has to be filled and filled urgently.

"In so doing we have got to create a climate which will be conducive to real, open and meaningful negotiation with the object of achieving a constitution which will satisfy the aspirations of all and re-establish security and stability throughout the country.

Tragedy

"The tragedy is that in so many of its attempts at reform, the Government is the prisoner of its own past. The climate in which it operates is one where its credibility is totally at stake."

He said the amendment that the PFP introduced sought to introduce the right climate, by abolishing apartheid, doing away with statutory discrimination and identifying the real leadership of Black communities.

The Government's changes at Crossroads were "belated but realistic". Communication with recognised leaders was "fairly encouraging".

Crossroads was a microcosm of what was happening in South Africa.

"One must emphasise a need for the Government to show flexibility . . . no-one will be prepared to accept that negotiations can be meaningful if there are preconditions centred rigidly around the worn-out political ideology of separate development which has failed so abjectly through the years."

SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE UNIONS HIT DECENTRALIZATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Apr 85 p 6

[Text]

TRADE unions have opposed the Government's policy of decentralisation because it often meant that established factories closed down in the cities and moved away to rural areas where workers could be exploited by being paid lower earnings.

In other words, according to an editorial in the *Garment Worker*, an official of two Tusca unions, new jobs were not created by this policy, but they were moved away.

The article says by its policy the Government hoped to encourage the growth of industries in rural areas and border areas in the country and the homelands.

It also hoped that this would, in theory, develop these areas and provide employment for

black workers there without adding to the problems of the already congested city areas.

"Decentralisation is unfair to all those workers and employers who have worked to build up industry on the basis of fair competition, efficiency and hard work . . . yet it is their taxes that pay for it.

"It seems that decentralisation will not work, like other artificial plans it comes up with its own hidden flaws and problems.

"This scheme is a classic example of government interference in the economy causing a total mess. Taxpayers' money is used to destroy jobs in urban areas and move them to rural areas.

"Skilled workers face unemployment while unskilled workers are employed for peanuts in areas with little or no training facilities."

Researchers have shown that, the article continues, the decentralisation policy has achieved little development. It has just attracted factories and jobs that would have existed or been created elsewhere in South Africa — without millions of taxpayers' rands being wasted.

"Decentralisation is part of the grand design of apartheid. Slowly the Government is realising that it simply cannot control where people go to seek work.

The article adds: "It also cannot control where businessmen run profitable industries employing those workers. As decentralisation comes nowhere near providing enough jobs for people in the homelands, it is just an expensive failure at the taxpayers' expense. It should be abolished.

CSO: 3400/4

SOUTH AFRICA

AZAPO EDUCATION SEMINAR BLASTS EXPLOITATION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 9 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

THE PRESENT "capitalist and racist" system of education in South Africa entrenched exploitation and oppression of the black masses — and must be abolished.

This resolution was passed at the education seminar called by the Azanian People's Organisation held at the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, Roodepoort, at the weekend.

The seminar endorsed Azapo's policy of education that is aimed at establishing an education system that will respond to the creative needs of "all Azanians".

Azapo's president Mr Ishmael Mkhabela said the education struggle for the masses should be seen as part of the national liberation struggle.

Azapo rejected the existing curriculum and

syllabi; the administration of education and other education issues which were highlighted and discussed by the delegates.

Recommendations arrived at the seminar, which culminated in a workshop, are to be processed by Azapo's secretariat and presented to the organisation's national council, according to Mr Mkhabela.

Meanwhile at a separate meeting in Soweto at the weekend, Azapo pledged solidarity with

the people of Uitenhage, Crossroads, Cradock, Langa and other communities in fighting for their struggle against "police brutality".

The meeting, also attended by Azanian Student Movement (Azasm) Black Women Unite (BWU), Uitenhage Black Civic Association and leaders of trade unions, resolved to condemn the various commissions of enquiry into unrests in the country.

The large-scale unrest was caused by coun-

cillors' refusal to resign, rent increases, councillors' "intransigent attitude" in refusing residents the right to make use of communities' halls and churches.

CSO: 3400/8

SOUTH AFRICA

UK COMPANIES MOVE TO BOPHUTHATSWANA

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 10 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

TWO British multinationals are to close their factories in South Africa to open in Bophuthatswana, leaving about 400 workers stranded.

This was disclosed to The SOWETAN yesterday by the branch secretary of the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW), Mr Rob la Grange, who accused

the companies — JP Coats and Patons and Baldwins in Randfontein — of investing in the homeland to exploit workers.

He also revealed that the company had not consulted with the union on the decision to close, but had only discussed the details of the severance pay agreement.

However, the companies' spokesman, Mr

Currie Black, said that in view of the effect of cost escalation, aggravated by the prolonged recession they have decided to rationalise operations.

As a result certain manufacturing processes will be closed. The run-down will be phased out over 18 months to ensure continuity of supply, quality and to allow reasonable notice to be given to employees.

They have reached an agreement with the union regarding redundancy terms.

The agreement with management to pay workers one-and-a-half-week's wages for each year of service in severance pay, "is a payment of money and not jobs," he said.

A NUTW senior shop steward, Mr Vusi Mavuso, accused the company of moving to escape being "pestered by the union."

CSO: 3400/4

SOUTH AFRICA

VAAL REEFS' OPTIONS REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Apr 85 p 15

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

SUPER-mine Vaal Reefs is looking at various options to maintain its milled production at 900 000 tons a month after 1992.

The chairman, Mr Peter Gush, says in the annual report feasibility studies are being conducted on the exploitation of the areas to the south and west of the existing lease areas.

"The mining boundaries for these two areas need to be defined and, subject to detailed feasibility studies, site preparation for shaft-sinking operations will be started during 1986.

"The mineral rights to the west of the lease area are held by Vaal Reefs while those to the south of the lease areas are held principally by Anglo American Corporation and certain associates.

"The application for a mining lease over the area to the south would therefore be subject to an agreement being negotiated with these companies," he says.

Mr Gush estimates Vaal Reefs gold output in 1985 will beat the 82,7 tons produced in 1984 but average grade is expected to drop below 1984's level of 8,39g/t because of lower grades mined from the No 9 shaft now building up to full output.

Capital expenditure has been estimated at R165m, a record for Vaal Reefs, but the actual amount spent might change because of changes in the state of the gold market and the rand/dollar exchange rate.

Afrikaner Lease will spend R11m on the first phase of the extension of its mining activities to bring production up to 55 000 tons a month and so use the full capacity of the gold plant.

This level should be reached in 1987 and will continue until about 1996.

Escalated cost of the total project is R17,1m but the viability of the project will

be reviewed before the second phase is started.

A decision to carry on with the second phase will depend on the gold price at the time and the confirmation of ore-reserve values.

Mr Gush says Afrikander Lease is a marginal operation and is highly sensitive to both gold price and grade fluctuations. Any sustained decline in price would result in the curtailment of the project.

Capital expenditure by Elandsrand gold mine is expected to total R62m in 1985 with the bulk being spent on completion of the sub-vertical shaft system and on development.

The annual report reveals sinking of the sub-vertical shaft to its final depth was completed during 1984 and the shaft has been equipped with all major steel-work below bank level.

The equipping of the headgear section of the shaft is in progress.

Sinking and lining of the sub-vertical ventilation shaft has been completed with the exception of a headgear by-pass which is now being excavated.

The extension to Elandsrand's metallurgical plant was commissioned during the year and this will enable the company to mill 200 000 tons a month.

The plant should hit this level of production early next year.

Mr Gush says the mine's average grade for 1985 could be slightly lower than the 5,59g/t recorded for 1984 because the current rand price of gold will allow the mining of lower-grade reserves.

Elandsrand is carrying out a prospecting programme which involves drilling surface holes to evaluate the Ventersdorp Contact Reef in the southern portion of the mine's lease area and adjoining ground.

The programme also involves the drilling of underground holes to evaluate all reefs below the VCR.

Sister mine Western Deep Levels expects to spend R228m on capex during 1985 with the major emphasis on the preparation of the No 1 shaft for production build-up from January 1986.

However Mr Gush says the programme may be altered by the unsettled gold market and dollar/rand exchange rate.

He expects WDL's grades to recover during 1985 from the average of 10,08g/t recorded for 1984 but does not specify an exact estimate for the mine's expected grade.

He says operations at the North Division have returned to normal after the effect of the fires which disrupted production from the No 3 shaft last year.

Reclamation of the No 3 shaft rock dump will begin in the third quarter of this year.

SOUTH AFRICA

SIMMERGO PLANT OPERATION DISAPPOINTS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

OPERATING results from the Simmergo plant have been disappointing, says the chairman of Simmer & Jack Mines, Mr Peter Gain, in his annual review.

The plant is managed by East Rand Gold and Uranium (Ergo) and Simmer & Jack receives royalties from profits.

"Although the rated tonnage of 150 000 tons per month has been fairly regularly achieved during the last 14 months, problems have been experienced in obtaining

consistent results from the plant.

"In addition, the grades of underground ore obtained from the Kimberley Reef have been below expectations.

"Royalties received in respect of the year from the Simmergo project of R411 000 were, as a result, less than we had anticipated.

"While the problems relating to plant efficiency and disappointing grades of underground ore persists, it is not possible to forecast the likely earnings from this source for 1985," says Mr Gain.

Simmers' annual report reveals that the Fraser Alexander group owns 8,53% of the issued

shares in the company.

Mr Gain is also chairman of Fraser Alexander.

The report also says the construction of the group's first major factory complex on Erf 712, which was to be incorporated into Germiston Extension 4, was temporarily suspended, because the final authority from the Director of Local Government was delayed.

"Additionally, it was thought advisable to defer the project owing to the marked deterioration in the economic climate and the difficulty in obtaining suitable tenants," Simmers' directors say.

CSO: 3400/4

10 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

ALTRON TO CONTROL CABLING, HI-TECH COMPANIES

Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 28 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

Bill Venter's Altron Group is set to win management control of two major companies in the cabling and high-technology semiconductor sectors.

Altron, via Asea Electric, is set to gain management control over a merged Scottish Cables and Aberdare Cables Africa, which will have assets of R173-million and projected annual sales in excess of R230-million in a market believed to be worth R600-million.

The proposed merger was announced last week by Hugh Brown, chairman of Scottish and chief executive of Powertech, Bev Pyke, managing director of Aberdare, Clive Jandrell, managing director of Asea, and J J G C van Tilburg, chairman of Philips Electronics Holdings.

In terms of the deal, backdated to 1 March and subject to certain suspensive conditions being fulfilled, Scottish Cables, in which Asea Electric has a

majority shareholding, will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Philips' Aberdare.

Upon implementation of the merger, the controlling block of shares in Aberdare will be held in Holdco, an unlisted company jointly owned by Philips and Asea.

Asea will, however, have the right to appoint the chairman and majority of directors in the new company.

The cable industry has two main markets, the power/energy sector with annual sales of roughly R450-million, and the telecommunications signalling and control cable sector with a turnover of approximately R150-million a year, and it is this latter market which could boost Altron's position in high-technology.

Aberdare is a major supplier of optical fibre cabling, projected SA Post Office spending on which this year will amount to some R100-million.

Altron last year indicated that it would establish a manufacturing facility for optic fibres, to match an

similar investment at Reunert-controlled ATC. This facility, located in Brits, has already begun drawing fibre on a trial basis.

It now appears that Altron could go for local manufacture via Aberdare. Executives at both Altron and Aberdare are, however, reluctant to comment.

Altron deputy chief executive Ken Maude told EngineeringWeek that since the merger has only just taken place, "we are examining all options available to us and it would be premature to forecast at this early stage the outcome of our investigation."

"Our objectives remain to provide the best product at the best price to the customer using local facilities and products where appropriate."

Aberdare has meanwhile installed optical fibre cable manufacturing and test equipment worth R1.5-million at its facility in Port Elizabeth, Aberdare's Pyke confirmed.

In a second development, Altron is about to acquire the major shareholding in South African Micro Electronic Systems (SAMES),

South Africa's only commercial production facility for the fabrication and testing of integrated circuits.

This follows a decision by the founder shareholders, the IDC and Siemens, to broaden the shareholding in SAMES.

The company will now be jointly owned by seven of South Africa's leading electronics groups.

The new shareholders will be headed by Altech, which has acquired a direct shareholding of 35%, followed by Siemens (25%), Reunert (15%), Plessey (12%), Temsa (10%), Federale Volksbeleggings (2%) and Grinel (1%).

As the largest shareholder, Altech has been appointed by the other shareholders to manage the day-to-day running of the company.

It is estimated that the compound annual growth rate for applications-specific integrated circuits (ASICs) produced by SAMES between 1983 and 1989 will be about 30%, against a growth rate for the total IC market in SA of 25%.

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONALISTS FACING UP TO VICTIMS OF THEIR LAWS

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 31 Mar 85 p 14

[Text]

SINCE 1948, National Party politicians have enjoyed the privilege of making apartheid laws without the discomfort of actually having to meet the people who suffered as a result of these laws.

One thing the first session of the new multiracial tricameral Parliament has achieved is that at last Nat politicians have to meet, face to face, some of the victims of apartheid, in the very corridors of power.

In the old days, Nat politicians could make the laws from the isolation of Parliament, and leave it to civil servants to do all the dirty work.

Civil servants carrying out unpleasant tasks, like kicking people out of their homes, could blame it all on the politicians who made the laws.

The politicians could make the laws happy in the knowledge they did not actually have to see the expressions on the faces of those who suffered the consequences.

It was all very cosy.

Now the Government has brought coloured and Indian people into Parliament. If the truth be told, they have very little power, if any. But one thing they have in their favour — they are among the people the Government has pushed around for the last 37 years.

They may be from the the least oppressed and most affluent sector of the coloured and Indian communities. They do not represent the black majority. They are among the least radical of their people. But they are real, live victims of apartheid. And they make their feelings known daily.

In debate after debate, in motion after motion, in private members' Bills, they have demanded the repeal of apartheid

laws. They have demanded the end of group areas, of separate amenities, of separate education.

They have demanded so much that Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, and acknowledged mastermind of the new constitution, has begged them to stop demanding the scrapping of so many laws.

The coloured and Indian MPs may not have achieved much in concrete terms yet, but they have certainly succeeded in getting under Mr Heunis's skin — no mean achievement.

At last Nationalist ideologists may be beginning to realise that their laws which are passed so easily may actually be hurting people out there.

The tricameral system is loaded so as to give the coloured and Indian chambers very little power. The greatest powers are those of the State President, who is inevitably white under the present constitution, and the Cabinet which is inevitably dominated by whites.

With only one coloured and one Indian Cabinet Minister, both without portfolio, there are rumblings in the coloured and Indian parties that their Ministers may as well step down from the Cabinet, for all the good they are doing.

This threat could well galvanise the Nats into handing out more goodies before Mr Allan Hendrickse and Mr Amichand Rajbansi decide their bread is no longer buttered on the Government side.

Meanwhile, the coloureds and Indians have been flexing their puny constitutional muscles during the session.

The Indians have refused to approve the secret police fund. Mr Botha could refer this to the Nat-dominated President's Council for arbitration. Inevitably the President's Council will do whatever the Nats want them to do as the Nats

outvote the rest by 35 votes to 25 on the council.

But if Mr Botha does this type of thing too often, he might as well pack up shop because he will be making it blatant to the coloureds and Indians that they have no power.

So in practice the rookie coloured and Indian MPs are beginning to find that their opinions are treated with some respect on the various standing committees which now consider every new law.

The only really controversial laws being considered by a committee are the Mixed Marriages Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act.

When these laws are repealed, as is inevitable, it will be trumpeted as a great achievement for the coloured and Indian MPs.

In fact, it will be a gift to them from the Nationalists who were going to abolish the laws anyway because of the embarrassment they cause to South Africa overseas.

The coloured and Indian MPs have a long way to go before they can justify their boast that they went to Parliament to fight apartheid from within.

They are finding that fine-sounding motions and private members' Bills

have little effect in practice until they can be backed with hard power. And hard power still eludes them.

While the novices find their feet, the Progressive Federal Party in the white chamber of Parliament has taken the initiative again and again as the most dynamic opposition party in Parliament.

As coloured MPs ineffectually called for the resignation of Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, over the Uitenhage shootings, the battle-hardened Progs leapt into action and went to Uitenhage to see for themselves.

This was especially humiliating for the coloured Labour Party as its leader, Mr Hendrickse, hails from Uitenhage and should have been in the thick of things.

The exploits of the Progs makes fine reading, but the most underestimated party in Parliament are the Conservatives. Their 18 MPs have the ring of a lunatic fringe in Parliament. But their true support in the white electorate is much greater than their Parliamentary force.

Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, the CP deputy leader, has emerged this session as a powerful debater and a more effective potential successor to Dr Andries Treurnicht.

CSO: 3400/970

SOUTH AFRICA

LE GRANGE SEEN AS FACING TOUGHEST TEST

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Norman West]

[Text]

IT has been ten days of political agony for Mr Louis le Grange, 59-year-old Minister of Law and Order. The besieged, tough-talking political head of the police force is facing the worst crisis of his career:

The Minister's nightmare began on Thursday last week — the 25th anniversary of Sharpeville — when 19 of his policemen opened fire on a crowd of 3 000 marchers, killing 19 of them and creating an international furore which has severely damaged the Government's reformist image.

In the wake of Uitenhage's "Black Thursday" Mr Grange has faced:

- Strong criticism from his colleagues at Wednesday's Cabinet meeting for the police's apparent lack of preparedness at Uitenhage.

- Demands from spokesmen of five parties in Parliament — including the coalition parties — for his resignation.

- A dramatic intervention by the President to try to smother discussion in Parliament of the shootings until the judicial inquiry reports.

This move was widely interpreted in opposition circles as an attempt to shield Mr le Grange from having to defend his statements about

the shootings.

- Evidence by police witnesses at the Uitenhage shootings which appears to contradict Mr le Grange's initial statements to Parliament.

The events of "Black Thursday" are now a subject of investigation by the one-man Kannemeyer Commission of Inquiry, sitting at Uitenhage.

Pressure on Mr le Grange mounted when five of the eight political parties in the tricameral parliament called for his resignation.

Then on Wednesday, barely four days after President Botha had himself discussed the Uitenhage shootings on American and SATV broadcasts, he called a joint sitting of the tricameral Parliament with an appeal, broadcast and televised live, that the shootings should not be further discussed as the matter was *sub judice*.

This was in spite of a ruling the previous day by the Speaker, Mr Johann Greeff

that the matter could not be regarded as *sub judice*.

Mr Botha's intervention is seen by observers as a clear attempt to stifle further debate that might force Mr le Grange to respond to unanswered questions.

For the rest of the debate Mr le Grange was reduced to taking notes of what Opposition spokesmen said.

Only once could he get a word in edgeways — when he asked the NRP's Mr Vause Raw if he knew that bodies of riot victims were being exhumed by rioters and burnt above ground.

Mr Botha's call was ignored by the Progressive Federal Party which continued — without intervention by the speaker — to point out apparent discrepancies between the Le Grange version of the events and that given by eye-witnesses.

All eyes are now on the findings of the judicial commission on which Mr le Grange's career possibly depends.

CSO: 3400/970

SOUTH AFRICA

CONFUSION, AS COALITION HITS CROSSROAD

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Brian Pottinger and Norman West]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Botha's six-month-old coalition Government has reached a crossroad.

One of the junior partners in the coalition — Mr Amichand Rajbansi, Leader of the National People's Party — has indicated he might step down from the Cabinet if some key issues are not resolved.

The other — the Rev Allan Hendrickse, Leader of the Labour Party — has insisted he will not.

But in the caucuses of both parties there is a core of members who are pressing for their leaders to pull out of the Cabinet because they believe it is muzzling efforts at opposing Government policy.

A top Cabinet member this week meanwhile warned that the resignation of the ministers from the Cabinet would be seen as a collapse of the system, and could have serious repercussions for future constitutional change.

The "coalition", forged in September last year by President Botha, this week faced its toughest test.

It was a remarkable political drama, in which traditional parliamentary convention went out the window.

Key incidents:

- A demand by the Labour Party — authorised by its leader — for the resignation of Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, after the Uitenhage shootings.

- A call by a member of the National People's Party for Mr le Grange's resignation — the demand was promptly rejected by Mr Rajbansi as not being party policy.

- The protest adjournment of the Indian House of

Delegates — supported by Mr Rajbansi's party — after the arrest of church leaders and others in a peaceful but illegal march on Parliament.

- A call by the caucus of the ruling NPP in the House of Delegates for their leader to review his position in the Cabinet.

- An extraordinary joint sitting of Parliament at which President Botha — addressing himself as much to his coalition partners as anybody else — appealed for unity, and lightly rapped the Indian MPs for not supporting the police in their enforcement of the law against demonstrations in the vicinity of Parliament.

Launched

This week a major effort has been launched by the President and other ministers to calm ruffled feathers following the demand for Mr le Grange's resignation.

On Monday Mr Hendrickse met Mr le Grange to discuss the issue.

His party's law-and-order spokesman, Mr Don Mateman, had already distanced himself from the call by justice spokesman Mr Peter Mopp for the minister's resignation.

It is understood Mr Hendrickse explained the LP call was not a personal attack on Mr le Grange.

By week's end, no clarity had yet been reached, although all parties — under the President's direction — have apparently backed off the confrontation.

In Cabinet on Wednesday, it is understood there was some criticism of the way the Labour Party had handled the issue, but Mr Le Grange

was also slammed by colleagues and the President for the police lack of preparedness at Uitenhage.

Among some prominent Labour Party members, however, there appears to be growing sense disillusion with the advantages of the "coalition" Cabinet.

"It was an arranged wedding. And when we arrived we found the bride had one eye and one arm," was how one LP frontbencher described it.

Mr Hendrickse, however, told the Sunday Times this week that he intended staying in the Cabinet.

"Everywhere I go there are calls for me to remain in the Cabinet".

In a surprise eve-of-recess statement the NPP caucus in the House of Delegates called for Mr Rajbansi to consider pulling out of the Cabinet because of anger over the Government handling of an access road in Durban's Chatsworth area.

Yesterday Mr Rajbansi refused to comment on whether he would step out of the Cabinet, but warned that the caucus threat should not be taken idly.

He also queried whether the House of Delegates was being reduced to the old SAIC because of the Government's bowing to white political pressure over the emotionally-charged Chatsworth access road issue.

A senior Cabinet member has meanwhile indicated to the Sunday Times that any resignations from the Cabinet would require a whole new style of negotiating politics in a system that was only just getting on its feet.

10 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

RURAL COLOREDS IN CRITICAL NEED OF CARE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Mar 85 p 4

[Text]

PARLIAMENT — Coloured people in rural areas were neglected and in critical need of care, Mr Petrus Meyer (LP, Vredendal) said in the second-reading debate on the "own affairs" budget of the House of Representatives yesterday.

He said rural people suffered the most oppressive poverty because the apartheid policy was applied to the worst degree. He appealed to the Minister of the Budget to give coloured people in rural areas more attention.

Students should be given a technical training. Many ma-

triculants in the rural areas were unable to get jobs and ended up working in kitchens.

Lack of a domestic water supply in some areas in his constituency caused many children to die of gastro-enteritis.

"We are not in a position we can attribute to ourselves, but to the National Party. If the policy of apartheid had not been applied we would have suffered less. Less money would have been needed for the upkeep of apartheid."

Mr F L Erasmus (LP, Gelvandale) said the Minister of the

Budget, the Rev Andrew Julius, needed to be congratulated for making a good job of spreading the little money which had been allocated by the white system which he inherited.

The abundance of apartheid legislation, especially the Group Areas Act, "made us slaves in our own country".

"We have become disillusioned at what we have to remedy. How will the Minister do it. The money has been spent on ideology — such as homelands. It seems to me that we have come into the new dispensation at the wrong time. There is no money."

In sub-economic coloured suburbs of Port Elizabeth there were two-roomed houses inhabited by 32 people. The conditions caused frustration and gave rise to the "housing pathology" — TB, drinking and incest.

"Men turn to drink because they earn too little, their families are too big and their accommodation too small. This is the breeding place for riots. People live like animals." — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/970

SOUTH AFRICA

BORDER WITH ZIMBABWE TO BE FENCED TO STOP WORK-SEEKERS

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 25 Mar 85 p 10

[Commentary by Anthony Delius]

[Text]

LONDON. — One gets strange items of news about South Africa in Europe and America these days.

For instance, one hears that even at this point, when the news about the employment position in South Africa is not exactly encouraging, the South Africans are having to strengthen their border fences in the north.

It's said that a 15-km stretch along the Limpopo River has become so popular with work-seeking Zimbabweans that the guardians of South Africa's sacred soil have had to put a 20 000-volt charge through the wire to discourage Zimbabweans from crossing it in search of better prospects.

In spite of Mr Robert Mugabe's proclamations of the coming socialist paradise in the one-party state, and promises of land once owned by whites, great numbers of Zimbabweans see a better future for themselves back in the old Transvaal.

**Zanu members
crossing too**

These refugees are not members of the Zapu organization only, but are said to be trade union members of Zanu, disillusioned by the rough treatment handed out to their kind by Mr Mugabe's one-party state supporters.

South Africa is still said to be hanging on to the shreds of its recent reform to black trade unions while Zimbabwe trade

union law gets steadily more illiberal in preparation for the one-party system.

In the general confusion of bush-information passing to and fro across "the great green greasy Limpopo" the belief is being built up that the South African hope in being granted American favours remains so great that the South African government still insists that black trade unionists be given as fair a deal as possible.

Back in Zimbabwe Mr Mugabe's intelligence men are arresting over-expectant trade unionists by the lorry-load. At least in South Africa the security police have been warned to use their powers with circumspection.

Even if the growing American attention to the treatment of blacks in South Africa has not made all that difference in the Republic, at least there is a chance of a hullabaloo if the authorities go too far.

So far 1 422 people (including the Rev Jesse Jackson and his two sons) have been arrested for protesting outside the South African embassy in Washington, and it looks as if this widespread challenge to apartheid is going to continue.

If, in fact, Zimbabweans are crossing the border into the Republic in the numbers that some observers say they are, they will not have to advance very far into the Transvaal to discover how misled they may have been.

There are not many jobs to be had in the Lowveld or the High-

veld. Many South African blacks will tell them how they feel themselves imprisoned on the workless veld and blocked from getting into the urban areas along the Vaal or beyond it.

Even if the South African press may appear to be shrinking with the departure of the Rand Daily Mail or the Sunday Express, there will still be fairly flourishing members of the press in existence for a while quite able to tell newcomers of the most recent state of affairs in the country.

The coverage of the latest Budget, for example, shows that South Africa's economy is in a fairly parlous state.

What's more, local blacks will be able to explain that the overcrowding of the Cape Flats with people looking for homes and work is due to the departure of workless and homeless people from the homelands, thousands of kilometres away in the belief that homes and employment are to be found in abundance in Cape Town.

Memories of new factories

Many Zimbabweans may be

returning to South Africa for the second time after having been expelled to make employment opportunity for local blacks the first time.

They will return with memories of new factories springing up full of employment opportunities in the past. They will be full of reminiscences about Americans helping to build new manufacturing bases to fill up industrial areas.

They may even have been told that the Americans were insisting on proper working conditions in factories they own.

But sooner or later they will discover, or be told, how a movement is taking place in the United States prohibiting banks and finance houses lending further money to build up enterprises in South Africa.

They may even hear how the Senate and Congress in Washington are making laws to make it increasingly difficult to send more good American dollars to build further places of work in the big industrial complexes of Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

They may even come to feel themselves trapped between Mr Mugabe and the deep blue sea.

CSO: 3400/9

SOUTH AFRICA

BOOK BAN LIFTED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 3 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

THE ban on a local publication which delves into the history and beliefs of black resistance movements in South Africa — including banned organisations such as the ANC and the PAC — has been lifted unconditionally by the publications appeal board.

"The Theory and Practise of Black Resistance to Apartheid: A Socioethical Analyses" by leading black academic, Dr Mokgethi Motlhabi is one of the first historical analyses of it's kind by a black writer to emerge from a black publishing house, in this case Skotaville Press of Johannesburg.

A publications committee had ruled that it

would incite readers to overthrow the Government, using force if necessary.

The committee found that the book's final chapter — which looks at various resistance options including urban guerilla warfare — could provide a "how-to" manual for young activists.

Danger

Although the board, headed on this occasion by deputy chairman Mr J J Malherbe, has not yet given reason for reversing the committee's decision, the move is clearly in line with recent policy that political expression *per se* is not

necessarily undesirable.

The board's chairman, Professor Kobus van Rooyen, has said that the board has more or less adopted the American principle of "clear and present danger". It must be proved that this exists before a banning is imposed.

The board has also recently declared itself opposed to placing obstacles in the path of publications which are of value to serious students and has added that it does not want to stifle historic research.

Dr Motlhabi's book is based on a doctoral thesis he presented at Boston University and the board heard that it's

likely readers would be serious minded students of history, theology, philosophy, and associated disciplines.

Professor John Dugard, for Skotaville Press, told the board the Dr Motlhabi's rejection of violent resistance on moral grounds showed he favoured non-violent methods of change.

"Only in the event of a 'complete failure of non-violent action' does he believe that recourse may be had to the theory of a just war".

Prof Dugard added that any study such as Dr Motlhabi's would be incomplete without mention of the just war theory.

CSO: 3400/9

SOUTH AFRICA

JOBLESS IN CAPE TOWN NEARLY DOUBLE

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

THE number of people registered as unemployed with the Department of Manpower in Cape Town and Bellville has almost doubled over the past year.

Mr J du P Marais, divisional inspector of the Department of Manpower, confirmed yesterday that there were 9 759 people registered as unemployed in the two areas at the end of March.

The figure at the end of March last year was 5 407.

Mr Marais said the figures included whites, coloureds and Asians registered as unemployed with the department as well as blacks registered as unemployed with the Western Cape Development Board, which handled the matter for the department on an agency basis.

He added the figures could not be taken to reflect actual unemployment as many unemployed people did not register as unemployed with government agencies.

CSO: 3400/980

SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL PARTY PRAISED FOR SEARCHING FOR NEW OPTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Apr 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The National Party had always had the courage to look at new options when it became clear that the strategy it was following would not reach the desired end, the Minister of Home Affairs and National Education, Mr F W de Klerk said in the Budget Debate.

The original aim of the NP — that each Black man would be a citizen of an independent state — had depended on success in establishing links between all citizens of independent states who were living outside those states, and the governments of those states.

Clear

It had however become clear that this linkage could not be given any meaningful content, and that with succeeding generations, it would be progressively weakened.

"A person must then make a plan — what to do with the political rights of the people."

The State President

had said that clarity had to be reached soon on the question of citizenship, and that a special Cabinet committee was to sit on the problems of terminology and context that surrounded it.

Previous party leaders, Malan, Strydom, Verwoerd and Vorster had not succeeded in bringing about the Conservative Party's separationist aims.

"Does the CP have more talent than the NP has harnessed since 1948, to achieve its ends?"

The CP were "selling a dream", he said.

They complained about the permanency of Blacks in South Africa, but it was Dr Connie Mulder who had said he wanted Soweto to become the "most beautiful city in Africa".

"For who did he want it? For Blacks living permanently in this country."

Disappear

"Does the CP believe that the Black people of Soweto, Sharpeville and Sebokeng, to name just a few places, will ever disappear from the area? The intelligent members of the party will not say yes."

Nor could it believe that the Whites of Verreeniging and Vanderbijlpark could be moved to form a White homeland.

The millions of Blacks and Whites were too deeply integrated in the area ever to be completely separated.

Instead, meaningful structures had to be created to make a viable co-existence between them possible.

Muddle

The PFP said the NP was clinging to apartheid, while the CP accused it of throwing apartheid overboard, and becoming integrationist. These totally divergent interpretations merely created a verbal muddle.

Neither of the opposition parties tried to evaluate the Government's policy honestly. Instead, they twisted it, a process which undermined constructive debate and consultation.

The PFP insisted that all of South Africa's peoples could be bundled together to form a whole, without any apparent measures for differentiation, and that a national convention was the key to

this harmony.

The reason that the PFP fared so badly in elections — except in the higher income constituencies of a few metropolitan areas — was that White voters rejected this view. They were determined to preserve their values and their identity.

Recognition of the plurality of peoples was a precondition for harmony and peace. The PFP's fight was not against apartheid, but against meaningful preservation and recognition of the South African community.

It expected the Kappie Kommando, the Volkswag and the ANC to come to consensus.

The guidelines of the NP for the negotiating process were clear. Negotiation meant exchanging viewpoints in a suitable atmosphere. It was in this way that common ground could be established.

The salvation of South Africa depended on a common will to find means of co-operative co-existence.

SOUTH AFRICA

LACK OF NATIONAL STRATEGY DEPLORED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Mar 85 p 12

[Article by Priscilla Whyte]

[Text]

THE lack of a national development strategy is a major deficiency, says Mr Rod Ironside, the immediate past president of the Federated Chamber of Industries.

Mr Ironside told the annual banquet of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers recently a national programme was necessary to, "provide foreign investors with good reasons to participate in South Africa's economy".

He said industry drew its labour in a haphazard manner.

"In the transition to an industrial economy, the increasing demand for skilled and semi-skilled labour outran the capability (and the willingness) of the white population group to provide the numbers required early in the 1970s."

The logical source of replacement, he said, was from among the other population groups, which ac-

counted for about 70% of the economically active workforce.

It was no exaggeration that a substantial proportion of the national workforce had yet to acquire even a basic understanding of how business enterprises functioned.

Employers in general were ignorant of the conditions in which workers lived their daily lives and probably were as wide of the mark on that subject as were worker perceptions of the business society on which their survival depended.

There was a need for managers and potential management candidates to receive training in managing people.

It was recommended that university and technikon graduates entering industry be exposed to practical workplace situations.

The implied status differential between white-collar work and blue-collar jobs must be dispelled and the role of both in the structure of the total economy put into proper perspective.

CSO: 3400/978

SOUTH AFRICA

SAAN EXECUTIVE EXPLAINS DAILY MAIL'S FAILURE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Mar 85 p 3

[Text]

THE managing director of SA Associated Newspapers, Clive Kinsley, has hit back at critics who claim that the death of the Rand Daily Mail was caused by management incompetence.

Mr Kinsley argues that if business considerations had been more strictly applied, the octogenarian RDM would have been closed several years ago.

He says controversy about the RDM's closure was not unexpected, given the pivotal role which it played in South African affairs since its birth in 1902.

Clouded

"Much that has been said and published in recent weeks has clouded some fundamental issues while at the same time placing an unjustifiable emphasis on the supposed shortcomings of Saan management," he says.

"The overall track record of the present management team speaks for itself and requires little defence. It is the same team that took Saan to record profit levels during the last 10 years."

In the Business Times Top 100 companies performance tables, Saan last year achieved ninth place with a five-year annual compound growth of capital and dividends of 53.6%.

Mr Kinsley says that the RDM's losses over several years "precluded us from retaining it purely as a commercially viable entity".

The RDM was kept alive because shareholders believed the role it had to play in SA society was vital.

Unthinkable

"With that directive in mind, management did everything possible to contain losses at a level which would not endanger the rest of our group."

"Indeed, while those losses remained containable it was unthinkable that we should close the Mail."

"The seeds of its demise were always present, however. In a nutshell, the RDM evolved over the last 20 years into a newspaper with a split personality that served none of its commercial markets well."

"It became distanced from too many white readers and never attracted enough black readers to compensate for this loss."

"It did not appeal to women readers. It did not appeal to advertisers. At huge cost, in terms of the overheads and skills required to maintain its character, it remained as a general newspaper in a heavily overtraded market where it could not find general acceptance."

"There were simply no suitable marketing or management solutions to what was basically an editorial problem."

"That problem was cre-

ated by a succession of brilliant editors who gave the newspaper national and international stature by appealing to a constituency and addressing issues which alienated mainstream support."

"Ethically, their approach cannot be faulted. The RDM became a pillar of conscience in our society at a time when that conscience was sorely needed, and the measure of its success is the controversy which now surrounds its demise."

"But, commercially, that very success was the Mail's undoing. This is a desperately sad fact which no amount of rhetoric can hide, and Saan management was finally faced with the unenviable choice of closing the paper or placing the rest of our group in jeopardy."

"There is, however, some small consolation. For all its difficulties, the RDM did succeed brilliantly in one area — financial reporting."

"The high reputation which it gained over the years for this aspect of its activities motivated us to launch the Business Day supplement two years ago as a last-ditch attempt to regain vital advertising support."

Success

"Business Day quickly became a success in its own right and for a time it seemed that this initiative would save the RDM as a whole. Then came the severe economic recession, and the rest is history."

"Business Day is now being launched as a separate title and its already proven track record indicates that it has every prospect of success."

"There will be those who will see it as a sad commentary on our society that a vital crusading voice has been stilled in favour of one that will speak in more measured tones about business and financial matters."

"Without detracting at all from the hoped-for success of Business Day, I would like to add, on behalf of the shareholders and management of South African Associated Newspapers, that we share those sentiments."

SOUTH AFRICA

HELPING HAND OFFERED TO NEIGHBORS FOR STRONGER REGION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Apr 85 p 11

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — South Africa has offered a "helping hand" to her northern neighbours for the development of a financially stronger Southern Africa region.

Mr Kent Durr, Deputy Minister of Finance and of Trade and Industry, said in Cape Town yesterday that South Africa had enough to share with her neighbours, who should accept this help rather than seek aid from outsiders.

He said South Africa has been "quietly working together" with other Southern African states as part of her good neighbour policy. For example,

executive heads of seven African countries had recently met in Johannesburg to discuss transport matters as part of the annual contract between the countries.

They were South Africa, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Zaire, Swaziland and Mozambique.

Mr Durr told the Institute of Citizenship in Cape Town that standing committees representing these countries, as well as Tanzania and Angola, would in future meet more frequently to thrash out transport problems.

He described it as "economic lunacy" for South Africa's facilities to be under-used when they were needed by countries to the north.

"Call South Africa what you will — regional power or senior partner. The fact is we have more capital, more facilities and more know-how than any other individual Southern African state — resources so often lacking or misapplied in Africa as a whole," Mr Durr said.

"Obviously there can never be enough of these. But there are sufficient, here and now, to share with our neighbours. Not as a trade-off for good behaviour, but simply because we regard the region as inherently interdependent."

He added: "We are all aware that our neighbours have strong reservations about our domestic policies, but this need not be an insuperable obstacle to trade and investment or other contacts between us; more especially now that we have entered a new constitutional and social dispensation.

"Indeed, trade between us and our neighbours has grown mightily in recent years and there is scarcely an African country that is not in-

involved."

Mr Durr said the accord with Mozambique was perhaps the most striking example of South Africa's good neighbour policy, but contact was taking place more quietly with other states of Southern Africa.

"Africa has become one of the world's problem areas. The fact of economic failure is plain. It would be queer, to say the least, if when my house was burning I were to refuse my neighbour's bucket of water on the grounds that I was dirty or I preferred the spotless fire engine miles away.

"So would the membership of our Southern African community be well advised to take the help nearest to hand rather than look to distant horizons.

"I shall go further and say that family problems should be settled within the family before recourse is had to outsiders.

"Like it or not, we in Southern Africa are a family. Like any family we must try to live together and work together in amity."

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI DENIES BEING BOTHA ALLY

MB171038 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] Inkatha remains committed to opposing apartheid and is not an ally of the National Party, the chief minister of Kwazulu and leader of Inkatha, Chief Mangiliso Gatsha Buthelezi, says in a telex to the RAND DAILY MAIL.

The statement attacks an analysis by the MAIL's political editor of the State President Mr P. W. Botha's address to the Zionist Christian Church at Moria over the Easter weekend.

In his article, Patrick Laurence compared the address by President Botha to the ZCC with his recent talks with Chief Buthelezi, describing both as bids by Mr Botha to widen his power base.

Chief Buthelezi rejects Laurence's conclusion that talks between Mr Botha and himself "led to speculation of an Afrikaner-Zulu alliance of convenience as the dominant political force in the 1990's."

In outlining Inkatha's position, Chief Buthelezi says: "The picture painted is one in which Inkatha and the ZCC are allies of the National Party in the most abhorrent ideology on the continent of Africa. Mr Laurence casts myself and Inkatha in the role of co-oppressors with the National Party.

"He sees my politics and Inkatha's as ethnic politics and he sinks to the level of making insulting and maligning remarks at my and Inkatha's expense.

"Inkatha is a national force which has burst across all apartheid's political boundaries and is supported by millions of people across the length and breadth of the country.

"It is an important voice of the people and we are entitled to defend our right to pursue the tactics and strategies which the people have determined for us.

"What Mr Laurence calls accusations against the ANC are no more than an insistence that we have the right to pursue our own conscience and are entitled to reject the calls made on us by the ANC's mission-in-exile to commit ourselves to an armed struggle which will not succeed.

"Mr P. W. Botha does not share my motivation when he talks about the people I regard as my brothers and sisters in exile. It is wrong of Mr Laurence to tar me with the P. W. Botha brush.

"Inkatha is committed to nonviolence both for moral and logistic reasons. Its tactics and strategies are thus defined in a particular direction and they are totally committed in every respect to eradicate apartheid for the scourge that it is.

"Mr Laurence totally misrepresents the meeting I had with the state president in November last year. It was a private meeting arranged by one of South Africa's leading businessmen. I have not met Mr Botha officially as state president since 1980.

"I vehemently oppose the new constitution, and I reject the level at which the state president is attempting to introduce reforms.

"I have refused to sanction Inkatha's involvement in local town council elections and I have publicly stated that I will have nothing to do with the informal non-statutory forum.

"I have also quite clearly said that the necessary step which the state president has to take before a program of meaningful reform can get underway is to issue a statement of intent in which black and white leaders commit themselves to black-white power-sharing.

"While I reject violence, I have warned Mr Botha and white South Africa that the process of polarization is heading this country toward bloodshed and I have said publicly both here and abroad that if the masses in South Africa ask me to 'go to the bush', as a democrat I would have to reconsider my whole position.

"I preach defiance of apartheid to Inkatha and to black South Africa and I plead constantly for white South Africa, and the National Party in particular, to recognize that if every strategy based on non-violence is exploited and fails, then and then only will black South Africa be justified in resorting to violence.

"I point out that there are stones left unturned and that there are political opportunities left unexploited and that because this is so, there is as yet no moral justification for the use of violence to bring about change in this country.

"Mr Laurence is totally unjustified in talking about Inkatha as he has done in this article."

Patrick Laurence replies: The article described Chief Buthelezi as a tough-minded politician seeking to drive a hard bargain with President Botha to push him away from apartheid toward an interim solution of power-sharing. That offers a different perspective on the article from Chief Buthelezi's interpretation of it.

10 May 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI DISCUSSES KWAZULU ASSEMBLY, ANC GOALS

MB171445 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 14 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Nelson Mandela is right, says Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, South Africans must rally around concrete and immediate demands. And, says the Kwazulu leader, that is exactly what his homeland assembly is doing.

Chief Buthelezi, who has fought a war of words with the ANC leadership in the past two years this week likened his assembly to "the kind of all-inclusive democratic opposition to apartheid" that Mandela called for before he was jailed for life.

"The United Democratic Front [UDF], the Azanian People's Organization and many other organizations must recognize this, Chief Buthelezi told his assembly.

"They must recognize that the great surge of democratic opposition in the 50's was a result of the recognition that narrow party political interests were dropped."

The chief also said his assembly would have to wage a "people's struggle" if it was to play a meaningful role in bringing about liberation.

Apart from praising Mandela's ideals, Chief Buthelezi had a lot more to say about the African National Congress, including blasting President Oliver Tambo, and calling for a "reconsideration" of the Freedom Charter.

Mr Tambo was accused of "crowing on top of his roost instead of waging the real struggle against apartheid." Chief Buthelezi appealed to him to "put his house in order" and "do a leaders work".

"He has failed to exercise the kind of leadership South Africa expects, mainly because of the divisive elements in his midst," the chief said.

Buthelezi went on: "The divisive nature of the ANC mission-in-exile is fueling the fires of black-on-black conflicts in South Africa."

The criticism was not over, however. Chief Buthelezi also laid into World Alliance of Reformed Churches president Allan Boesak, a UDF patron.

Dr Boesak joined a string of respected political leaders who have been accused of "villifying" Inkatha. After lambasting the churchman, Chief Buthelezi invited him to the Kwazulu assembly to "remove the things that cause political disunity".

Later in his speech, Chief Buthelezi conceded that his assembly had reached the stage where it had to reexamine the Freedom Charter drafted by the Congress Alliance in 1955 and endorsed by the ANC.

"We must consider whether we can identify ourselves with the charter as an historically important document, and whether the assembly can draw wisdom from it."

CSO: 3400/12

SOUTH AFRICA

JUDGE SAYS NO ARRESTS FOR UITENHAGE INQUIRY

MB161027 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0907 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Uitenhage, April 16, SAPA--The chairman of the judicial commission of inquiry into the Uitenhage shootings, Mr Justice Donald Kannemeyer, today gave an unequivocal statement that no one would be arrested for giving evidence before him unless they committed perjury.

"I want it to be clear that should there be any suggestion that a witness before this commission is being harassed because of what he has done, and if this is brought to my notice, I will take the matter to the highest authority possible," Mr Justice Kannemeyer said.

He addressed members of the public through the commission's interpreter after counsel for the families of the deceased, Mr Chris Nicholson, said he had been informed that police had arrived at the home of a previous witness to arrest him.

"I want to make it perfectly clear that giving evidence before this commission cannot constitute an offence unless the evidence is perjury. I give you an unequivocal statement now that unless evidence is perjury no one will be arrested for giving evidence before the commission," the judge said.

"I want you to tell your friends that any suggestion that there has been any attempt to stifle evidence is incorrect. In fact, I am doing my best to encourage anyone with evidence to come forward."

Mr Nicholson said earlier that Kwanella Bucwa was facing a charge of public violence in connection with the shootings and was being represented by Mr Halton Cheadle, Mr Nicholson's instructing attorney. The youth had been released on bail.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer also ruled today that counsel could submit names of witnesses they wished to subpoena to the secretary of the commission, Mr J. du Randt. Mr Nicholson had submitted that some witnesses, among them ambulance drivers, had been reluctant to give evidence.

Mr Justice Kannemeyer said he would encourage any evidence that could have a bearing on the commission's brief, and would consider issuing subpoenas to the people concerned.

CSO: 3400/12

SOUTH AFRICA

WEST GERMANY INVITES INCREASED EXPORTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Apr 85 p 17

[Text]

WEST Germany increased exports to South Africa in 1984 by one-third to a volume of R3,9-billion the West German ambassador, Mr Carl Lahusen, said on Thursday when he opened the German exhibition at the Rand Show.

The German exhibition is the biggest foreign entry at this year's Rand Show. More than 25 companies have been grouped in a single area by the South African-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which is operating an information stand in the area.

The Ambassador said that his Government had stated clearly that it did not consider "negative economic measures" a useful contribution to peaceful change in South Africa.

He added that his Government hoped that further measures to assist meaningful reforms

would be taken in time to achieve an order that was acceptable to all South Africans.

"The business community has a vital role to play in peaceful change and in overcoming out-of-date barriers by creating the economic growth that is crucial to the solution of social problems.

"In fact, the business community is in the forefront of efforts to achieve evolutionary, constructive reforms. Obviously racial discrimination is incompatible with the free enterprise system," the Ambassador said.

In noting that the Federal Republic increased exports to South Africa in 1984 by one-third to a volume of R3,9-billion, the Ambassador urged South African businessmen and industrialists to make

greater efforts to penetrate the German market "which is open for a large number of South African products".

CSO: 3400/978

SOUTH AFRICA

RECESSION FORCES NEDFIN, WESBANK RETRENCHMENT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Mar 85 p 9

[Article by Ciaran Ryan]

[Text]

NEDFIN and Wesbank are reducing staff by more than 300 as the recession in the motor trade worsens and all major general banks report falling business volume and rising bad debts.

Last year's austerity measures reduced the amount of new instalment credit and consumer spending has dived. Nedfin expects a 30% drop in new business this year compared with last year.

Most banks are traditionally top heavy with administrative staff and are using the recession to make major cost savings by reducing the number of employees.

Attrition

Peter Thompson, managing director of Wesbank, the largest general bank, says the staff complement is being scaled down by almost 10%. About 200 administrative staff will be shed by September this year.

"We are reducing staff by attrition — we are not filling vacancies. There has been a dramatic fall in business. New deals have a higher risk and we expect bad debts to rise by about 25% this year. Our bad-debt record should

be seen against a 20% improvement in 1984 over 1983." Nedfin has reduced its staff by more than 100 since November 1984. According to managing director, Ron Rundle, the staff reduction exercise is complete.

"Increased computerisation and recession have enabled us to reduce our staff size."

Stannic avoided the need to reduce staff by drastically trimming staff and administration costs last year in anticipation of a lean 1985.

Duncan Reekie, general manager of marketing at Stannic, says: "There has been no substantial increase in our bad debts. We are more selective in the business that we sign, so the quality of our book is good."

Negotiations are under way to merge Santambank's corporate division with that of Trust Bank as part of a rationalisation process and Trust Bank's retail section is expected to merge with Santambank.

Assistant general manager of Santambank's corporate division, Roelf van der Merwe, says no staff will be let go.

According to the Standard Bank analysis of market share of banking groups total instalment lending increased by only 2% in the final quarter of 1984 — from R15 501,4-

million to R15 795,9-million — compared with an increase of 9,5% — from R14 156,1-million to R15 795,9-million — in the previous quarter.

The number of deals signed was down by 12% between the third and final quarter of 1984.

Strategy

None of the groups is closing outlets. Nedfin strategy is to open wherever Nedbank is located and has embarked on large-scale geographical expansion, says Mr Rundle.

Wesbank and Stannic are committed to maintaining representation on dealers' floors and no closures are likely in the foreseeable future.

Nedfin aims to increase market share. Its share of instalment lending remained more or less static at 8,3% between 1983 and 1984.

Wesbank's share of hire-purchase business declined from 20,4% in 1983 to 18,6% in 1984.

Stannic is the second-largest general bank and its market share remained steady at 18,5% between 1983 and 1984.

Santambank has about 6,8% of the HP market compared with 7,6% in 1983.

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT REPAYMENT ON SHORT-TERM LOANS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Apr 85 p 24

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The South African Government made net repayments of R178-million on short-term domestic loans between April 1 and December 31 last year, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said in reply to a Parliamentary question.

Net short-term foreign loans obtained by the Government amounted to R16-million in the same period, he said. Net issues of Treasury bills by the Government

were R753-million but net repayments of short-term Government stock totalled R931-million.

In the same period the Reserve Bank obtained no short-term domestic loans but its net short-term foreign loans amounted to R90-million.

Total amount borrowed by the Government, including non-marketable debt, was R4,10-billion domestically and R506-million abroad in between April 1 and December 31, 1984, Mr Du Plessis said.

Long-term domestic stock issued totalled R3,89-billion, of which R1,90-billion was from the 13 percent 2 005 stock, R600-million from 15 percent 1988 stock and R1,39-billion from 14,5 percent 2 006 stock. — Reuter.

CSO: 3400/978

SOUTH AFRICA

NPI WARNING ON UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Apr 85 p 10

[Text]

THE National Productivity Institute (NPI), in a statement to be distributed overseas, says that even without overseas disinvestment in South Africa, unemployment in the country could reach 2.4-million by 1987.

Disinvestment by US companies would "exacerbate South Africa's productivity and employment problems, and create more poverty in the long run."

"This would affect many more people than the estimated 700 000 who are economically dependent on US companies."

Dealing with the unemployment situation, it says that even with annual economic growth rates of 3.6%, indications are that it will reach 2.4-million.

It says American investment in South Africa was distributed over most major economic sectors and tended to be in technologically advanced industries such as petrochemicals and transport equipment, which were key growth areas in this country's economy.

"Disinvestment would have the im-

mediate effect of creating unused capacity in US-owned corporations, resulting in capital productivity decline.

"The investment vacuum could certainly be filled by local or non-US operators, but withdrawal of US management skills, know-how and multinational negotiating strength would result in rapid and general productivity losses and thus economic decline, especially since managerial skills and know-how are in critically short supply in South Africa," the NPI states.

The presence of US corporations had raised skill levels across a broad section, bringing competency, human development and, with it, economic growth.

"This process has conferred most benefits on the black people of this country and they would undoubtedly suffer most from US disinvestment," the NPI says.

It would also "cause productivity to decline, with all its economic consequences, and this may trigger disinvestment by other foreign investors." — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/978

SOUTH AFRICA

LOWER ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE PREDICTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Apr 85 p 24

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

THE growth rate of the South African economy should be about one percent this year. Although this is lower than last year's forecast of 4 percent, the quality should be better because it will be based on exports and not on credit expansion and wages.

This is one of the main conclusions the Department of Economics at Rand Afrikaans University came to in their first quarterly econometric forecast for 1985.

The project leader, Prof Geert de Wet, says in a foreword to the forecast that fluctuations in

the values of some critical variables in the economy during the last two months of 1984 and the first quarter of 1985 showed that one should be careful not to jump to conclusions too quickly in response to short-term changes in variables.

So far the actual average quarterly levels of all the variables are still, however, broadly in line with RAU's previous forecasts. The present forecast therefore shows no dramatic deviation from previous forecasts over the period ending 1987.

The RAU team expects exports to increase at a rate of 4 to 5 percent in real terms in 1985 and 0 to 1 percent in 1986 and 1987, while imports are expected to decline in real terms at a rate of nearly 12 percent in 1985, before picking up again in 1987.

The current account of the balance of payments

is expecting to show a surplus of about R1,5-billion in 1985 and 1986, despite a very low gold price assumption.

In 1987, when the recovery should be well under way, the current account of the balance of payments is expected to move into a deficit again.

Other main points of the forecast are:

- A negative growth of 2,5 percent in real terms in gross domestic expenditure in 1985.

- A negative growth rate of about 10 percent in real fixed private investment in the non-agriculture sector. Positive rates of growth of 4 and 12 percent respectively are expected to return in 1986 and 1987.

- A decline of about 8 percent in the consumption of durable and semi-durable goods in real terms are forecast for 1985, before increasing to a rate of 3 percent and

10 percent in 1986 and 1987 respectively. Non-durable consumption, including consumption of services, will continue to show moderately positive growth of about 2 percent a year in real terms throughout the forecasting period.

- A sharp decline in money supply to between 10 and 12 percent a year in the next three years.

- A marginal decline in short-term interest rates in 1985 and 1986 before picking up again in 1987. The three-month BA-rate, for instance, is forecast at about 16 to 17 percent towards the fourth quarter of 1985, declining to about 10 percent at the end of 1986. Long-term rates will follow suit and also decline slowly.

- An exchange rate at the level of 175 SA cents to the dollar is expected towards the end of 1985.

- An inflation rate of between 15 percent and 16 percent in 1985. In 1986 and 1987 the rate is expected to decline to about 9 percent and 5 to 7 percent respectively.

SOUTH AFRICA

DISINVESTMENT'S IMPACT ON BLACK ENGINEERS EXAMINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Apr 85 p 26

[Text]

THE Livelihood of some 750 000 Black South Africans employed in the engineering industry would be directly affected if the disinvestment policy succeeds, the Federation of Societies of Professional Engineers (FSPE) said yesterday.

In a statement, the chairman, Mr Colin Spence, said that because such a large proportion of all employees in the engineering industry are Black, if the industry diminishes as a result of disinvestment, it is considered that some 10 million

Black South Africans could be seriously and directly affected.

He said that 340 US companies were directly represented in South Africa in the engineering field and 80 percent of their employees are Black. The companies generally set a good example of equal job opportunities, non-discriminatory wages and fair employment.

The principles of the Sullivan Code have been implemented in virtually all companies in the engineering industry, Mr

Spence said.

He said all but four nations on the African continent maintain economic relations with South Africa and disinvestment in this country would also have a ripple effect throughout the whole continent, further enhancing poverty and hunger in a region already seriously threatened.

"On the contrary, continued and increased foreign investment is required in South Africa in order to uplift the quality of life of our Black population in the shortest possible time, and to strive towards complete parity in the physical, social and political lives of all our people," Mr Spence said.

The FSPE felt that disinvestment would be bound to fail in the long

term because, although it would cause serious temporary hardship, it would eventually generate permanent self-reliance. This has been shown to occur whenever economic sanctions have been tried previously.

Mr Spence said the profession doubted the bonafides of many of the protagonists of disinvestment and doubt their understanding of the implications of their policies.

It was also significant that the majority of the people of South Africa oppose disinvestment, including most Black, political, community and trade union leaders.

The FSPE represents 12 institutions of the engineering industry of more than 18 000 engineers of all kinds. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/978

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF DISTRIBUTES FOOD TO SQUATTERS

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 28 Mar 85 p 12

[Text]

EAST LONDON — The SADF's local civic affairs unit has initiated a unique project — Operation Breadroll — distributing surplus foodstuffs and aid to the poorer sections of Parkside, Duncan Village and Cambridge Location.

The officer-in-charge of the civic affairs unit, Maj Ted Brassell, said the army received donations of foodstuffs that were not suitable for shop display, but were still safe for human consumption from local supermarkets and these were distributed to selected areas.

"With the present economic situation and unemployment being rife, there is a desperate need for a project of this nature. By distributing food to these areas, the army is in some way making a positive move to helping relieve the situation," he said.

He added that since the start of Operation Breadroll a month ago, it was estimated that about 2 500 people had been fed, with about R1 000 worth of food being handed out.

"Our main recipients are mothers and small children. The way in which the food is given out is by driving into a selected area, finding a central point and distri-

buting from the back of the vehicle."

Maj Brassell said the project had another advantage in that by talking to the people when handing out food, the army could find out what problems the people of a certain area were experiencing and then try to help them in some way.

"The project got off the ground when we began working with other local social work and religious groups in the Parkside and Second Creek squatter communities. However, because of the number of civic groups confined to such a small area, we felt we could be more effective with our aid if we expanded our operations to other areas.

"This does not mean we have turned our back on Parkside. If at any stage they do require assistance from us, we will only be too happy to help them," Maj Brassell said.

Lieut M Adendorff, Operation Breadroll's co-ordinating officer, said so far the project had been extremely successful, but there were plans to make it an ongoing venture, offering both medical assistance and water at a later stage.

"The personnel I have working on the project

have got so caught up with the work and the people that they often work after hours either collecting foodstuffs, distributing foodstuffs or just talking to the people."

Lt Adendorff said problems had been experienced since the pro-

ject's inception. "These were all very minor with the main one the fact the crowds get a bit over-enthusiastic at times.

"But on the whole, I feel Operation Bread-roll, with the assistance of local supermarkets, is going to be an ongoing thing," he said. — DDR.

Call for Squatting Area

EAST LONDON — The city council has been asked to set aside an area for controlled squatting.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Rev Eddie Leeuw, of Afesis, who mooted the idea at a meeting of his welfare organisation with the Department of Social Welfare, the health department and municipal officials.

The chairman of the action committee, Mr Donald Card, confirmed that they had received the motivation and that further meetings would be convened to discuss the issue.

He said the question of an area for controlled squatting, where certain services were laid on, was not new to the city as it had been done in Mpu-ku Street in Duncan Village.

The issue of squatters in the Parkside bush drew widespread attention recently following press reports that squatters were eating cats and children were being buried in shallow graves in the area.

The allegations were denied in some quarters, but the Border MP in the House of Representatives, Mr Peter Mopp, and a voluntary welfare worker, Mr Henry Kroutz, said they had witnessed the incidents.

World Vision has since been sponsoring food

parcels which are delivered to 90 families weekly through the offices of Afesis.

Yesterday Mr Leeuw said the situation in the bush was still pathetic and they were waiting for the council to respond to the appeal for an area to be set aside for controlled squatting.

"The people are out there in the open without any structures. We need about 200 blankets and cooking utensils.

"The food we are giving does help to a certain degree, but I feel we cannot just continue ameliorating the situation. Afesis wants to get to the root cause of the problem.

"The people have told us their requirements and we can see that they are badly in need of basic services which we hope can be laid on in the area set aside for controlled squatting."

Mr Leeuw said they also realised that there would be problems when basic services were laid on because people squatting in other areas would want to come to the Parkside bush to take advantage of the facilities.

"We feel that we will have to meet the other authorities on how this problem will be solved if an area is set aside for controlled squatting." — DDR

SOUTH AFRICA

FLEET OF NAVAL VESSELS BERTHS AT PORT ELIZABETH

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 1 Apr 85 p 11

[Text]

A FLEET of eight naval vessels berthed at Port Elizabeth harbour this morning.

They are on a six-day operational exercise during which the Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral A P Putter, has been inspecting his forces at sea.

Public relations officer, Commander D J Visser, said that, because the visit was operational, the ships would not be open to the public.

Being International Youth Year, however, he said, organised youth groups would be allowed on board.

Vice-Admiral Putter and the masters of the ships paid a courtesy call on the Mayor of Port Elizabeth, Mr Ivan Krige, this morning.

The first ship to berth this morning was the SAS Tafelberg, a fleet replenishment vessel.

Commander Visser said this ship recently had a flight-deck and two hangars built on to enable her to carry any of the air force's helicopters. This gave her an air-sea rescue and a limited anti-submarine capability.

Second to arrive was the anti-submarine patrol frigate, SAS President Pretorius. On board is a Wasp helicopter, used for attacking submarines.

Four strike craft also arrived today. They are the SAS Oswald Pirow, the SAS Hendrik Mentz, the SAS Jim Fouche and the SAS Kobie Coetzee. They are the navy's only missile carrying vessels and are equipped with Skerpioen ship-to-ship missiles.

Commander Visser said these very fast and manoeuvrable ships were built in Durban.

Also involved in the operation are two minesweepers, the SAS Johannesburg and the SAS Pretoria.

A submarine, the SAS Emily Hobhouse, though not with the fleet, took part in a formation anchorage exercise in Walker Bay, Hermanus, on Saturday, during the granting by Hermanus of the freedom of the city to the South African Navy.

A naval commemoration service, held annually on April 1, takes place at 3pm on the SAS Tafelberg.

The fleet sails for East London tomorrow morning.

CSO: 3400/998

SOUTH AFRICA

INCREASED DUTIES HIT ADP EQUIPMENT

Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 28 Mar 85 p 2

[Text]

The 10% increase in ad valorem customs and excise duty on office machines and electronic devices, which will affect all data processing equipment — from word processors to computer-aided design and manufacture (CAD/CAM) systems — is yet another nail in the coffin of the computer industry.

This is the opinion of Dick Clark of General Computing Consulting.

Over the past 12 months, prices of computers have doubled due to the rand/dollar exchange rate and the increase will have a major impact on an industry already "on its knees", he said.

While only a slight rise in the volatile value of the rand would be enough to absorb the increase, the fact remains that it will cost the computer industry an extra R70-million in duties this year, detrimentally affecting the end user who will have to bear the brunt of price hikes, Clark told EngineeringWeek.

CAD/CAM specialist, Skok Systems' Tim Schumann, felt the increase was the biggest surprise in the budget.

"With the present recession, the country should be looking at automation to increase productivity."

Because Skok has locally developed software, it will be able to absorb a portion of the increase, but the balance will be passed on to the consumer, he said.

Max Muller, corporate affairs manager of Olivetti, said that retail prices must be affected because all Olivetti's systems equipment is imported, with the result that companies will now be looking more carefully at their budgets and expenditure.

CSO: 3400/4

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY--The Board of Control for Engineering Technologists is up and running. The engineering technologist slots in between the professional engineer and the engineering technician, and may be defined as a person who has received a high level of academic training at a technikon or similar institution, together with practical training and post-diploma experience in a specialised engineering field, according to Guthrie Head, chairman of the Board of Control. Head said it is incumbent on the new board to ensure a harmonious exchange of ideas in its dealings with the SA Council for Professional Engineers and the Board of Control for Engineering Technicians. "Although differences undoubtedly will occur, with consensus, some problems which, at first, appear to be insurmountable will eventually be sorted out." [Excerpts] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 28 Mar 85 p 5]

TRIBOLOGY INSTITUTE--A new scientific institute, the SA Institute of Tribology, will be launched tomorrow (29 March) at Megawatt Park by the Institute's patron, Dr Louw Alberts, director-general of Mineral and Energy Affairs. The objective of the institute is to promote the transfer of technology on tribology with the emphasis on South African products and needs. Tribology, which is concerned with wear, friction and lubrication, has been recognised as a science/discipline only within the past eight to 10 years, although the principles were known to ancient man. Based on expert opinion overseas, it has been estimated that South Africa could save R800-million a year by applying existing knowledge on wear. The Tribology Institute grew out of an informal technical society of concerned scientists and industrialists, the Wear Society, formed in 1983. With application to virtually every sector of industry, tribology is an important new science to South Africa. The new institute plans to expand its international connections with a programme of speakers from Germany, the USA and the UK. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 28 Mar 85 p 5]

DESALINATION PLANT SUCCESSFUL--A South African patented water desalination process is yielding up to 75% water recovery in secondary effluent works in the eastern Cape. Membratex, a division of Binteck (a member of the Malbak group), developed the tubular reverse osmosis system in South Africa over a two-year period using an international model which was subsequently extensively modified. The research and development was carried out in close co-operation with the University of Stellenbosch, the Water Research Commission and the SCRI's National Institute for Water Research. The system has been granted local and EEC patents. The modules consist of cellulose acetate-type membrane inside tubes made up of polymer discs and sheathed in aluminium tubing. Each module

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contains 19 membranes which can be replaced at the factory in a reconditioning programme. Pilot tests indicate the membranes have a life of at least three years, without any prefiltration for the reverse osmosis stage. Results of 12 months' tests at Port Elizabeth show a total dissolved solids reduction of 90% at a volume recovery of 75%. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 28 Mar 85 p 5]

FOUNDRIY AGREEMENT---Besaans du Plessis Pretoria Foundries has concluded an exclusive agreement for the agency for South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Namibia with two of Europe's foremost foundries. The agreement provides for the exclusive marketing of ductile iron pressure pipes and fittings from Bruderus of West Germany and Tiroler Rohren und Metallwerke of Austria. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 28 Mar 85 p 3]

FIRM SELLS INTERESTS--US-based Smith International (SII) is to sell its local interests to entrepreneur David Stevens for an undisclosed sum. SII, trading as SII Mining Equipment Companies (Africa), has supplied Smith Gruner rotary blast hole bits, Drilco blast hole bits, raise bore pipes, stabilisers, raise bore heads and reamers to the mining industry, and Smith tools bits, Servco downhole directional and survey tools, and Dynadrills to the oil industry. SII has sold its interests in South Africa as part of a worldwide policy to remove itself from direct interface with the mining industry and to concentrate on the oil exploration and drilling industries. Stevens, pictured above (right) with SII sales director Eddie Decker, says there will be no change in the status of SII Mining Equipment locally, and the company's product lines and service will not be interrupted. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 28 Mar 85 p 3]

SEIFSA'S AIMS--The Steel Engineering Industries Federation of SA (Seifsa) was committed to raising the standard of living of lower paid employees in the metal and engineering industry, especially blacks. In his presidential address, Seifa's Mr J W Nelson says that he believed that this could be achieved over a "reasonable period of time within the parameters of prevailing economic circumstances and through increased effectiveness in industry." He said the years 1975 and 1983--a period encompassing two economic downturns and one upturn--the starting wage for an unskilled employee in the industry increased by 29 percent after allowing for inflation. Seifsa, an employer organisation, has released its 1984 annual report at a time when several emerging unions have declared a dispute over wages, at the industrial council. In the report, Mr Nelson says that employers face a "serious dilemma" in that wage increases would lead to further reduction in employment levels at a time when unemployment was already high. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 12 Apr 85 p 7]

CUSA BLASTS CISKEI--The Council of Unions of South Africa has reiterated its "utter and absolute" condemnation of detention without trial and anti-trade union stance taken by the "puppet" Ciskei government. The union was reacting to the detention without trial for seven days of its Port Elizabeth co-ordinator and active trade unionist Mr Davd Mahambehhlala. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 4 Apr 85 p 3]

MONEY SPENT ON TOWNSHIPS ADMINISTRATION--CAPE TOWN--The Eastern Cape Development Board spent more than R600 000 in the year ended June 30, 1984, on administering black townships in the corridor between Ciskei and Transkei. Costs for the various townships were: Duncan Village in East London--R280 165; Queenstown--R235 336; King William's Town--R44 356. Cathcart--R25 536. Stutterheim--R23 284. Komga--R14 489. Kei Mouth--R6 048; Kei Road--R1 389. In reply to questions tabled in the Assembly by Mr Pat Rogers (NRP King William's Town), the Minister of Co-operation, Development and of Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said the term "administrative costs" was interpreted to include only administrative costs and not the total expenditure in respect of management and the rendering of services. [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 29 Mar 85 p 5]

AMMONIUM NITRATE PLANT--Construction work on the porous ammonium nitrate plant at Sasol 1, is on schedule, with the plant due for commissioning towards the end of the year. The work is being carried out by Coppe SA, a company jointly owned by B E Morgan Associates, in the Murray & Roberts group, and the Coppee Lavalin of Belgium. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Mar 85 p 15]

VANDADIUM DEPOSIT--East Rand Consolidated has struck a viable vandium deposit in the Lydenburg area of the eastern Transvaal and has set up a new company, Rhodium Reefs not only to mine the deposits but to expand exploration on the site of the drilling operations--Kennedy's Vale farm. Indications are that the percentage of rhodium in the reefs underlying the farm is higher than the average values of deposits in the bushveld complex. ER Cons is to seek a separate listing on the Luxembourg and Johannesburg Stock Exchanges for its Luxembourg subsidiary, Consolidated Afex Corporation SA. The group had a highly successful year, with profit attributable to shareholders for the year ended December 31 soaring to R2 013 328 from the 1983 figure of R235 653. The dividend for the year was 1,15 UK pence on earnings per share of 1,65 p. Referring to the Kennedy's Vale Deposits, the directors say: "Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Erconovaal, owner of the mineral rights in the Lydenburg area, will benefit substantially from any mining venture undertaken by Rhodium Reefs and this can be expected to have a substantial impact on the new worth of our company." [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Mar 85 p 15]

KLOOF TUNNEL--Work has begun on the R3m Market Street control centre for the R120 m Du Toit's Kloof tunnel project, the largest civil engineering contract yet awarded for what will be the biggest tunnel in the country. The centre, being erected 5km from the tunnel on the Paarl side, will house the equipment to control the ventilation and electrics for the 4km tunnel as well as the toll gate which will operate on the new link. The centre is being built for the Conco-Hochtief joint venture by Van der Sluyf of Paarl. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Mar 85 p 15]

AUXILIARY COOLING PLANT--A contract worth R5 million has recently been received by Hamon-Sobelco of Randburg from Escom for the design, supply and erection of an auxiliary cooling plant for Matimba Power Station. Two three-cell cooling towers will cool 20 million litres of water per hour with a heat rejection of

110MW. The first unit is expected to be in operation only 11 months after placement of the order. The company will supply all the equipment for the system including the civil works, all mechanical parts as well as the control and instrumentation. This cooling system is a vital part of the plant as it supplies cooling water for all essential bearings and oil coolers connected with the turbines and main boiler fans on the power station as well as other auxiliaries. The contract was won against severe local competition from other cooling tower designers and project engineering companies. Hamon-Sobelco designs and supervises construction, installation and commissioning of cooling towers, condensing and feedheating plants, brakish and sea water desalination plants and piping packages. [Text] [Johannesburg MINING WEEK in English 27 Mar 85 p 10]

BUTHELEZI WILLING TO TALK--The chief minister of Kwazulu, Chief Buthelezi, says he believes participation in black local authorities is a starting point in the politics of negotiation. Speaking in the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi said he was prepared to begin immediate negotiations with the government to make it possible for Inkatha and other black groups to participate meaningfully in the development of black local authorities. Chief Buthelezi said participation would be an important and useful strategy, but Inkatha was not prepared to participate in black local council development on the conditions laid down by the government. What he described as minimal conditions would have to be met before he would be prepared to consider encouraging massive black participation in town councils. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Apr 85]

MINISTER LAUDS NEW ZEALAND DECISION--Cape Town, April 17, SAPA--The go-ahead for the All Black rugby tour of South Africa was a "victory for sports autonomy," the minister of home affairs and national education, Mr F. W. de Klerk, said today. Commenting in Cape Town on news that the New Zealand Rugby Union had decided to send a team to South Africa this year, he said this was good news for all South African rugby fans. "There was no political interference in South Africa and there will not be any. In New Zealand, the decision was taken in spite of political interference," Mr de Klerk said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT 17 Apr 85]

THREE CISKEI OFFICIALS DETAINED--Three senior officials in the Ciskei Department of Finance and Economic Affairs have been detained. They are the director of finance, Mr Sandy Lucas, the deputy director of finance and economic affairs, Mr K. Meuel, and the commissioner of inland revenue, Mr B. W. Henge. Earlier this year after the Ciskeian minister of health, Dr Hennie Beukes, was suspended for alleged irregularities in state administration, the president of Ciskei, Dr Lennox Sebe, announced that a board of control would investigate any irregularities in government departments. He said his country had pledged itself to a clean administration. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 16 Apr 85]

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION FIGURES--Parliament--South Africa gained a net 21 560 people from immigration and emigration in the year ended June 1984. According to the latest annual report of the Department of Home Affairs, Britain remained the most popular destination of emigrants, taking 54 percent of all the people who left South Africa in the period reviewed. Zimbabwe was the source of the largest number of immigrants, providing 41,8 percent. The rest of Europe took 15,2 percent of the emigrants, while an equal percentage emigrated to Australia and New Zealand. Of the immigrants, 31,2 percent came from Britain and 16,2 percent from the rest of Europe. West Germany contributed 4,5 percent. The net gain for the period brought the running total since 1961 to 565 000 immigrants. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Mar 85 p 4]

U.K. WARNS SOUTH AFRICA--The British Government has warned South Africa not to go ahead with any settlement plan for South-West Africa which is not based on Security Council Resolution 435. In a BBC radio interview, the British foreign office minister responsible for African affairs, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, said that any arrangement which flew in the face of the resolution would have no prospect of international recognition or acceptability and would therefore not provide a stable basis for the future of South-West Africa. He said Britain and the rest of the Western contact group all held the view that the proper basis for South-West Africa to go forward was on the lines of Resolution 435, which provides for a free and supervised election. Mr Rifkind said it was to be hoped that South Africa would accept the principle of the resolution and not adopt alternative procedures. Ambassadors from the contact group had met the minister of foreign affairs Mr Pik Botha, on Monday, to put forth their countries' views on the issue. He said the British ambassador had made it clear that Britain could not recognize a new internal administration unilaterally imposed. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/16

SWAZILAND

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONSHIP WITH RSA

MB121212 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 12 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Mhambi Mnisi said that Africa has no confidence in [?] because it is said to be siding with the South African regime.

The minister was speaking to the Italian Ambassador Mr Giorgio Testori who paid a courtesy call on him yesterday.

Mr Mnisi pointed out that the kingdom of Swaziland was not in favor of apartheid in South Africa. He said Swaziland was not happy with what is going on between South Africa and Mozambique because it also affected her.

"When South Africa and Mozambique signed the Nkomati Accord it was thought that a peaceful atmosphere would be created but nothing has changed ever since. We were under the impression that South Africa was doing something to change the situation," Mr Mnisi said.

The minister stated that imports and exports have suffered because the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) has been derailing trains within the country going to and from Mozambique.

Mr Mnisi expressed concern over the poor economic situation in the country and said that the whole world was experiencing economic recession as well.

"We are feeling the pinch as a number of firms are closing down and moving to South Africa, creating unemployment problems for the nation. This has caused destabilization within ourselves and thus creating other problems," he said.

"Our people depend on South Africa and with all this turmoil the kingdom is in trouble. We all know that most countries are after disinvestments but where do we stand as members of the Customs Union and the Rand Monetary [as published]? Obviously it will affect us," he said.

Mr Testori thanked the minister for enlightening him and giving him the picture on the economic and political situation in the country.

In turn, Mr Mnisi expressed his gratitude for Mr Testori's arrival because he said that it would enable the ambassador and his country to make an assessment on the people he has met.

The minister blasted those countries which were criticizing and suggesting solutions to the southern region problems instead of coming out and finding out for themselves from the horse's mouth.

He said that Swaziland was doing her best to have peace prevail in the southern region. He added that apartheid was not going to be abolished in a day's time.

Mr Mnisi said that the kingdom was greatly shocked at the killing of blacks and the riots which took place in the Eastern Cape.

CSO: 3400/16

TANZANIA

YUGOSLAVIA TO BUILD POWER PROJECT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Mar 85 p 3

[Text]

A YUGOSLAV firm — Energoinvest — will construct a 220-kilovolt transmission line from Dodoma to Mwanza at a cost of approximately 1,276bn/-.

A contract to that effect was signed on March 14, this year, in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, between the firm and the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO).

TANESCO Managing Director Salvatory Mosha said in Dar es Salaam on Monday that work on the Dodoma-Singida section was already in progress as that part

was contracted for much earlier.

Only construction materials and equipment were being awaited before embarking on the remaining Singida-Mwanza stretch, he said.

Ndugu Mosha explained that completion of the whole line, which is a portion of the North-West Grid Project, was scheduled for mid 1987.

"That would mean an immediate end to power supply problems seriously affecting industrial production and social welfare," he said.

Ndugu Mosha told reporters that financial resources were also being mobilised to extend the grid to supply Tabora from Shinyanga, and Musoma from Mwanza.

He would not mention the prospective financiers, but maintained that "bilateral negotiations are taking place between the Government and friendly countries."

The two 132 kv power lines, he said, would in total cost 544m/- in foreign currency, while out of the said cost for the Dodoma-Mwanza line, 300m/- would be in local currency.

In another development, Ndugu Mosha pointed out that commissioning of the Iringa-Dodoma section being constructed by an Italian company — Sadelmi — was set for this August.

CSO: 3400/963

TANZANIA

ZANZIBAR TO ENCOURAGE PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

PRIVATE investment in Zanzibar aims at exploiting the rich potential in agriculture, fisheries and tourism in the Isles.

This was said in Zanzibar yesterday by the Isles Chief Minister, Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, when briefing a

delegation from Bahrain on a visit to the Islands, *Shihata* reported.

He said several international corporations were negotiating with the Isles Government on the possibility of investing in the Isles. The negotiations were in advanced stages, he added.

The Chief Minister said the move was aimed at boosting Zanzibar's economy which, for years, has been depending on cloves alone as the major foreign exchange earner.

"The possibilities of investments in Zanzibar are very great and we encourage people in the Arab world to invest in a variety of economic sectors", he said.

The Chief Minister said the outside world was misinformed about the policies of Tanzania, reiterating that Tanzania was not contemplating to confiscate private investments.

He also told the delegation that priority in agriculture was in two main areas which include food production aimed at self-sufficiency and maximum use of land for production of export crops.

The head of the Bahrain delegation, Prince Mohamed Ibn Abdullah Alkhalifa, said they would explore areas of investment in Zanzibar and that he

had no doubt with the leadership in Tanzania.

He identified tourism, fisheries and commercial exchanges as the major areas which people from his country would be interested to invest in.

The Prince said he was highly impressed by the abundance of natural resources in Zanzibar, noting that it should be exploited to contribute to the national economy.

The delegation has held talks with officials of the Zanzibar ministries of Finance and Marine, Tourism and Forestry. It was expected to leave for Dar es Salaam yesterday.

During his visit to Britain last year, the Chief Minister said a number of international corporations, including the London-Rhodesia Corporation (LONRHO), had shown interest to invest in Zanzibar.

TANZANIA

ROLE OF AFRICAN YOUTH DISCUSSED

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 24 Mar 85 p 7

[Interviews with Mfuni Tshiamanyanu, director of Education, Science, Culture and Social Affairs Department in the OAU; Jackie Selebi, secretary of Hungarian based World Federation of Democratic Youth; Kennedy Shepande, Zambian Minister of State for Education; Selma Ashipala, assistant secretary of the Namibian Liberation Movement by Lucas Liganga during the Sixth General Conference of the Pan-African Youth Movement in Arusha; date not specified]

[Text]

Q:— What is the impact of the Pan-African Youth Movement (PYM) to the young men and women of Africa?

● Ndugu Mfuni Tshiamanyanu, the Director of Education, Science, Culture and Social Affairs department in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU):

A:— As an organisation, it (PYM) has sensitized the African youth in their role in national development of African countries and it has also, of course, enabled the African youth to know each other and try to unite in international fora and to have a common position wherever they attend international gatherings.

But I should say that PYM could have done more than what it has done so far. I think in the field of politicising the youth, PYM has really succeeded as you have witnessed the speeches you have heard here (at the Sixth General Conference of PYM).

Q:— Delivering a message from the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, you put emphasis on the need to train, educate and teach the African Youth to enable them fully participate in building the continent. How do you think the question of training the youth should be implemented?

A:— The Pan African Youth body should first know that there are other organisations in our continent which are mainly concerned with education and training such as the Accra-based association of African Universities. The Pan African Youth Movement, I think, should have working relations with such organisations to influence education programmes and curricula to adopt them to the real needs of the African countries for development.

This is necessary because most educational programmes in African countries are still those left by the colonial powers and do not necessarily correspond to needs of the African governments for implementation of their development plans. The result of colonial educational programmes is that you educate the young men and women in the fields which they are not needed.

It is the duty of PYM to get in touch with educational institutions and evaluate programmes for the education of the African Youth. For instance, they could get in touch with the United Nations Institute for Namibia which deals with the training of cadres of liberation and organise at their level some training courses as will be in-

dicated by the institute. By so doing, their minds will be enriched and enable them to fully participate in the liberation struggle and economic development.

Q:— How does the OAU coordinate with the UN in implementing the UN declared (1985) the International Year for the Youth (IYY)?

A:— We as the OAU have the duty to sensitise OAU member States to decisions of the United Nations General Assembly for the African continent to contribute to the success of such decisions. In this specific case, it was our (OAU) duty to make sure that member countries have set up at national level committees interested with the elaboration of programmes of activities to mark the year.

In this connection, there are many African countries which have effectively created such committees and set up various activities to implement the IYY.

Q:— Which are those countries you say have effectively created task force committees in compliance with the IYY?

A:— There are countries such as Egypt, Zaire and Zambia.

We hope to request member countries to send to us, (OAU) reports on how they implement

the IYY theme of participation, development and peace so that we can make comparative analysis of what has been the contribution of Africa to the success of IYY.

Q:— The Pan-African Youth Movement was established 23 years ago. Have you any comments on its mode of conduct?

A:— I think it is high time the PYM resorted to the economic activities rather than continuing with political speeches. We in the OAU believe that the time has come for concrete actions rather than speeches. We commend the political commitment of the PYM, but we think that it should not stick to the political aspects only.

Q:— The central theme of the IYY is participation, development and peace. How do you think African Governments and States could best avail to the promotion of the theme?

● *Ndugu Jackie Selebi, member of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and Secretary of the Hungary-based World Federation of Democratic Youth.*

A:— First and foremost, I feel I should explain what the question of participation of the youth is all about. We expect the youth to have greater participation economically, politically and socially in order to prepare them for the future. It is, therefore, the task of our governments and States to avail themselves of the opportunities and to ensure that youth participation is interlinked with the question of the struggle for peace.

The African youth have to participate in the struggle for peace because there is no other task greater than the preservation of human kind and the halting of the threat of nuclear war.

The youth have participate in the struggle in our region because world imperialism led by the Reagan administration has made it possible for the enemy of the African people — the Racist regime of South Africa — to have the capacity to manufacture a nuclear bomb. World imperialism is militarising our Ocean (the Indian Ocean) by deployment of what they call the rapid deployment force.

We are sure that the youth of Africa would like to sail freely in the ocean without encountering military installations. Imperialism

is also thinking of forming a South Atlantic Treaty Organisation with the participation of the Racist South African regime and the South American military dictatorship like Chile to bring aggression in the southern part of the Indian Ocean. This is not in the interest of the African people because it is a follow up to NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) which is an aggressive military bloc.

It is also important for the African youth to participate in the struggle for peace because in our continent, imperialism is setting up military bases, for instance in Diego Garcia and these military bases are a source of tension between African countries themselves and thus generate a small arms race in the continent.

The youth are not interested in arms race because wherever there is an arms race there is no development. In case of arms race, the limited resources we have will be used for arms purchases and not the development of the continent. The youth are interested in development. They want jobs. They want shelter etc.

The right to work is fundamental to every young person. So the struggle for peace and development are intertwined. That is why we hail the UN declaration of 1985 as the IYY because it will be used as a mirror to look into problems that affect the youth and try to solve them on regional basis.

Q:— As a member of the ANC, which is fighting the South African Racist Regime's evil policy of apartheid, what do you think is the role of the youth in the liberation struggle?

A:— The role of the youth in the struggle is to strengthen the forces that fight for the realisation of the aspirations of the people. In countries that are fighting for liberation, the youth should be in the front ranks of the war (and), the struggle to eradicate colonialism from our continent.

For the youth in newly independent countries, for example Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, their greatest task is to defend and consolidate the gains of the African revolution.

The youth are trying to meet this challenge by coming together and share common problems and come out with common solutions to common problems they have and to seek ways and means of

implementing decisions they have taken. A lot has been done in this regard but I believe that a lot more needs to be done. We believe the youth of the Frontline States will continue to stand firm against the forces of imperialism which are colluding with apartheid South Africa.

Q:— In your capacity as Secretary to the World Federation of Democratic Youth, could you outline the importance to the African youth of the forthcoming 12th World Youth and Students Festival to be held in Moscow between July 27 and August 3?

We think (the World Federation of Democratic Youth) the festival is very important for the African youth because it gives an opportunity to raise issues that affect the youth of Africa to a number of international youth and student movements because all these questions of peace, unemployment, development, struggle for women's rights and struggle for economic independence find reflection in the programme of the festival.

We believe that if the youth of Africa are well prepared for this festival to discuss, share experiences, and come to common solutions with youths from developed countries, Asia and the Latin America, we can play our part as the youth of Africa to bring the problems of Africa on the top of the agenda of the international democratic and progressive youth.

With the slogan of the festival which is for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship, we think we have a chance of raising concrete solidarity action within different countries of Africa. So far there are 110 countries which have confirmed participation in the festival. From Africa 27 countries have confirmed up to now (March 13, 1985).

We believe and hope this festival will be the greatest manifestation for peace and social progress. And we think African countries should not miss this opportunity in order to help their governments and Heads of State to let Africa play a significant role in international politics. It will also give us an opportunity to see Africa in its true perspective.

Q:— We are told that your country is among African countries which are doing well in implementing youth projects in compliance with the In-

ternational Year for the Youth. How do you work out the projects?

● *Ndugu Kennedy Shepande, Zambian Minister of State for Education who is also the UNIP Youth League Secretary for Administration.*

A:— When the government of Zambia received this declaration, the Ministry of Youth and Sports was assigned to carry out tasks laid down by the declaration. Subsequently, the ministry formed a task force committee to deal with projects for the Zambian Youth. In fact almost all ministries and government departments were promptly involved towards this challenge. First and foremost, the Ministry, before engaging in any projects looked critically into major problems facing the youth in the country.

The thrust of the programmes for the youth are based on the theme of the IYY among which is the question of development. The programmes, which have already started, are designed to establish projects that will absorb the bulk of the youth. Since Zambia's economy is still dependent on the minerals sector, we are turning to rural areas where projects such as small scale industries have begun to be implemented smoothly.

We have approached the Small Scale Industries Organisation to give us (Government) proposals on projects conducive for a start. At the same time the Party (UNIP) has instructed the small scale organisation to go to the rural areas to study projects suitable to the youth.

The rural reconstruction programme is the biggest in Zambia for the youth. The idea is to settle them where the government has provided them with leadership, machinery and land. We have to do more recruiting to the rural areas so as to increase agricultural production. This also would make the youth forget about ill-manners such as drifting to urban centres. In our country,

in fact, youth participation in national development is an historical thing, the IYY is only there to enhance it.

Q:— Number of delegates to the Sixth General Conference of the PYM have expressed the need for the Movement to start looking into economic issues. What are your comments?

A:— It is true that PYM should start looking into economic issues such as dispensing of medicines to the sick, distribution of food to famine stricken areas and recruiting of teachers to Namibian schools and health personnel on voluntary basis. We should get down to specifics rather than delivering long speeches. We should help the liberation movements materially rather than mere condemnations against the evil forces. In short we should be more practical.

Q:— In one of the sessions of the PYM Sixth General Conference, one of the delegates pointed out that the youth of Africa have failed to energise the liberation struggle waged by the Namibian people and South Africans. What are your views?

● *Ndugu Selma Ashipala, Assistant Secretary of the Namibian Liberation Movement — SWAPO — Pioneer Movement.*

A:— Yes. Some of PYM member organisations have been supporting us through mere rhetoric. The struggle being waged by SWAPO and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa need concrete actions from the PYM.

Q:— What should the PYM now do towards the liberation struggle?

A:— Support us in fields such as education so as to prepare us for the future leadership of our respective countries.

Q:— Could you tell me the pros and cons of PYM in general?

A:— The continental youth body has made some successes during the past years of its existence. For instance, the African Youth Festival which was held in Libya in 1983 where we discussed problems afflicting African

youths and came out with a programme of action to extricate the youth from such problems.

The movement's fundamental problem is lack of unity for action as far as the Namibian youth is concerned. There is also a problem of division engineered by some reactionary forces with the aim of dividing the world progressive youth union.

Notwithstanding such problems, the Namibian youth are pre-occupied with the armed struggle while others are studying abroad and others are looking for the young in camps. The youth are also active in educating politically the younger ones and preparing them in the struggle against colonialism.

We (SWAPO) ask the Pan-African Youth Movement to support and push for UN mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa. The movement could also arrange working visits in consultation with SWAPO to camps in Angola and Zambia and see the odd living conditions of Namibia freedom fighters are facing.

PYM could also organise fund raising campaigns for the liberation war. By so doing, the Movement will be able to contribute much to the liberation struggle.

Namibian youths are now being forced by the racist South African army of occupation to fight their own people. You may be aware of the regime's introduction of the military conscription of Namibians in its army.

But thanks to our youth who have resisted conscription and instead continue to register themselves in the rank and file of PLAN (People's Liberation Army of Namibia).

I call upon the youth of Africa to find ways and means to implement plans which are designed to bring to an end economic problems facing our continent. Since the youth are the leaders of tomorrow, African youth must defend Africa's dignity, freedom and independence.

TANZANIA

FISH BECOMING IMPORTANT PROTEIN SOURCE

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Mar 85 p 4

[Text]

DAR ES SALAAM.

JUST before sunrise, Ode Bahati Msewe and a beaiful of fish merchants at Dar es Salaam's Kivukoni Front are already scanning the horizon for a glimpse of the white sails that signal the return of the fishing fleet.

It is worth the wait in the biting ocean wind for Ode Msewe, who will fry her share of the night's catch to sell on the streets of this capital city. Sometimes she brings home as much as US\$180 after two days' work.

Ode Msewe can count on the business, she explains, because as meat has gotten too expensive for most low income city dwellers people are eating more fish than ever before.

INVOLVED

But it is out of economic need, not entrepreneurial aspirations of wealth, that women in this East African country are becoming more involved in the fishing industry, according to Ode Janet Uromo, a senior official in the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism.

In particular, says Ode Uromo, women are a growing proportion of the merchants in the coastal towns, and by the country's numerous lakes and rivers.

"I started selling fried

fish about three years ago," Ode Msewe recalls, "because my husband's income was not sufficient to support me and our six children."

Traditionally more involved in the cleaning, drying and smoking of fish, and the mending of nets, women are increasingly compelled by the rising cost of living towards participating in the commercial end of the business, according to Ode Uromo.

But women's growing involvement in the fishing industry is still more limited than it could be, according to Ode Uromo.

They participate only marginally, for example, in the production of lucrative export crops, such as sea weed and Becher-de-Mer.

These marine plants are harvested easily by hand at low tide, Ode Uromo explains, without equipment or other costly investments.

While women are primarily responsible for collecting shell-fish for domestic consumption, they usually discard the emptied shells, which themselves fetch a good price.

A kg of turban shells, for example, sells for up to US\$120 and a kg of oyster shells used widely for decoration, buttons and eyeglass frames is worth US\$250 on the export market.

EDUCATION

"What women require, apart from encouragement is education on possibilities in the fishing industry," says Cde Uromo, who holds a degree in fisheries management.

But most importantly, she argues, women need "the organisation and capital they could achieve through co-operative ventures".

Cde Uromo says these goals are among the primary concerns of their ministry, which maintains contacts with the country's 17 female fishing experts on ways to encourage such co-operative ventures.

"But this initiative will succeed only with the development of the fisheries sector in the country," Cde Uromo argues.

Indeed, there is enormous room for growth in the industry, according to Cde Philip Bathwondi, director of the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute.

The fishing industry presently exploits less than half the country's marine life, hampered as it is by small-scale inadequate equipment, Cde Bathwondi explains. Most

people fish from traditional sail boats and dugout canoes.

NEGLECTIBLE

Some 100 000 tonnes of fish could be pulled from coastal waters annually with negligible environmental damage, according to research conducted by the Norwegian Agency for Development.

Feasibility studies conducted by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation and the UN Development Programme, for example, show that up to 200 000 tonnes could be fished annually from lakes Tanganyika and Victoria.

Cde Uromo is optimistic about government plans to encourage large-scale fishing in the coastal waters. Export negotiations are currently under way with Spain and Japan, she said.

But an expanded fishing industry would not automatically spell greater economic benefits for the women who need them most, she warns, adding that her ministry will monitor closely the industry's growth to ensure that women can cash-in on the fish market.

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

KAWAWA APPLAUDS CUBAN EFFORTS--The Party Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, has praised Cuba's contribution to the liberation struggle describing it as an inspiration to all down-trodden masses the world over, Shihata reported. Receiving the Cuban Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Luis Castillo Campos, who paid a courtesy call on him at the Party headquarters in Dodoma yesterday Ndugu Kawawa said Cuba's support for people fighting for self determination and in defending it had been immense and selfless. He said Tanzania, like other peace loving nations in the world, valued Cuba's role in international affairs, and pledged Tanzania's continued support for the Cuban stance. Ambassador Campos briefed the Secretary General on the situation in Latin America. Ndugu Campos said the situation was still tense but hoped that rationality would ultimately prevail. Ndugu Kawawa said Africa was also facing the difficult problem of decolonization amid destabilization. He cited Namibia's delayed independence and South Africa's supported banditry in Angola and Mozambique as cases in point. Ndugu Campos was yesterday expected to inspect Capital Development Authority (CDA). [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Mar 85 p 3]

UAE COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED--Tanzania and the United Arab Emirates, UAE, signed an agreement setting up a joint commission of cooperation. The agreement was signed in Dar Es Salaam by the minister of state in the president's office responsible for international and regional cooperation, Ndugu Mustafa Nyanganyi and the director general for economic cooperation of the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Muhammad Khalifay al-Yudayr. The agreement followed the memorandum of understanding between Tanzania and the UAE signed in Abu Dhabi in 1974. The joint commission will be responsible for initiating and guiding cooperation in economic, trade, and scientific and technical fields. During the talks, the two sides also reviewed a proposal for cooperation in energy, agriculture, and livestock development. The commission's next meeting will be held in the UAE in April next year. [Text] [Dar Es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/19

ZAMBIA

MWANANSHIKU CALLS FOR AFRICAN POOL OF RESOURCES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

COUNTRIES in Southern Africa have been urged to pool their resources together if they are to overcome their economic problems.

The call was made in Lusaka yesterday by Finance and National Commission Development Planning Minister Mr Luke Mwananshiku when he opened the third session of the Zambia-Zimbabwe Joint Commission.

Mr Mwananshiku said in view of the dwindling assistance from European countries, Southern African states should take full advantage of regional groupings like the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) and Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) to bail themselves out of economic troubles.

"Experience in the last two years has shown that aid from the North to the South is slackening as many European countries face their own problems.

"This then means that we have to depend on ourselves to confront the problems that beset us. One way in which we can help ourselves is by increasing cooperation among our

countries."

He said the Zambia-Zimbabwe Joint Commission was meeting at a time when the region's problems had risen to disturbing proportions.

There were problems of poor prices for the countries' exports, unfavourable terms of trade and debts were piling.

Leader of the Zimbabwean delegation, Mr Richard Howe, who is that country's Minister of Trade and Commerce said Zimbabwe was happy with the cooperation that existed between the two countries particularly in the fields of air transport, agriculture and telecommunications.

But he expressed concern over railway transport, saying cargo wagons were late in arriving in Zimbabwe which resulted in erratic supply of goods.

He also called on Zambia to relax the rules governing the issue of road service permits for hauliers from his country.

He said while Zimbabwe

issued 90-day temporary permits to foreign-based operators from SADCC, this was not the case with Zambia.

He hoped the problem would be resolved during the meeting and thanked Zambia for consistently using the PTA clearing house and urged her to continue.

And senior veterinary officials from PTA member countries are to form a sub-committee for livestock development programme of the grouping.

Briefing the Press yesterday, PTA secretary-general Mr Bax Nomvete said the two-day meeting of the senior veterinary officials held in Lusaka recommended that a team of experts should carry out a research on livestock diseases and look into production of vaccines.

He said there were several institutes in Zambia, Kenya, Malawi and Somalia from which personnel would be chosen to carry out research.

ZAMBIA

MWILA CLAIMS 'COOPS ARE ZAMBIA'S SALVATION'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Mar 85 p 5

[Text]

A MINISTER of State said in Parliament yesterday that the cooperative movement was Zambia's only hope for survival and the nation would collapse if this was not developed.

Mr Unia Mwila for the department of Industrial Participatory Department (IPD), said cooperatives were Zambia's salvation and "if we take them seriously, all the problems we are facing will disappear."

"But if we fail to do that, there will continue to develop a capitalist system to enrich a capitalist giant. There will be more shanty townships and there will be more unemployment."

Contributing to debate on the vote for the Ministry of Cooperatives, Mr Mwila said many things would continue to go wrong and crime would go beyond "our control" if the cooperative movement was neglected.

Mr Mufaya Mumbuna (Nalikwanda) said the first cooperatives flopped because they were imposed on the people and saw no reason why those existing today should not succeed since they were set up by the people themselves.

Mr Namushi Namuchana (Liuwa) urged the ministry to diversify its opera-

tions and train people in various fields to strengthen cooperatives.

Mr William Kayamba (Luangeni) asked the ministry to go the "whole hog" in recruiting capable people to run cooperative societies to stop politicians staffing the cooperatives with relatives.

Earlier, Mr Mwila challenged trade unions to critically re-examine their role so that they become instrumental in Zambia's economic development.

He told workers and managements to find solutions to industrial conflicts which threaten the very survival of their enterprises.

Opening a seminar for senior personnel staff, works councillors, union officials and Party committees at places of work in Lusaka yesterday, Mr Mwila stressed that the success of any institution or enterprise did not only depend on the availability of machines and advanced technology but also on the calibre of the workers and those managing them.

CSO: 3400/977

ZAMBIA

TRADE UNITY WITH ZIMBABWE PLEDGED

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe have pledged to build a strong economic base to frustrate those who want to subvert their hard won independence.

In a joint communique released in Lusaka yesterday after the third session of the Zambia-Zimbabwe joint commission of cooperation the two countries called for mobilisation of their resources for the benefit of their people.

They pledged their continued diplomatic, material and moral support for the people of South Africa and Namibia in their struggle against apartheid.

The commission reviewed progress on the implementation of resolutions and agreements reached during the second session held in Harare in February last year.

These were on commerce and industry, agriculture, communications, mining and geology.

The commission was satisfied that there was progress in all areas of co-operation since the last session.

The two central banks continued to hold meetings on bilateral financial transactions in view of the established Preferential Trade Area (PTA) clearing house.

The Zambia State Insurance Corporation and the Insurance Association of Zimbabwe were working on insurance coverage for transporters from both countries.

Zambia and Zimbabwe signed youth, sport and cultural agreement at the end of yesterday's session to promote their activities.

The commission constituted a mining technical sub-committee to study and make recommendations on how the two countries could cooperate in the field of mining.

Zimbabwean minister of trade and commerce Mr Richard Hove said Zambia and his country were one.

Mr Hove said there was nothing wrong with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland but its administrators.

Minister of Finance and National Commission for Development Planning Mr Luke Mwananshiku said the meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of brotherhood.

Mr Mwananshiku signed the communique for Zambia and Mr Hove signed for Zimbabwe.

The next meeting of the joint commission of co-operation will be held in 1986 in Zimbabwe on dates to be agreed upon.

CSO: 3400/977

ZAMBIA

GOVERNMENT URGED TO INCREASE TAX BASE OF DISTRICT COUNCILS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The Government has been urged to increase the tax base of district councils, equip them with qualified personnel and stop tampering with their revenue collection to save the concept of decentralisation from becoming a "massive failure".

Sessional parliamentary committee on local government says in its report tabled during the first session of the Fifth National Assembly that it was concerned with the unchanging tax base for councils to enable them to carry out their added functions.

The committee, appointed in January, 1982 headed by Mr Cleaver Mukuka (Bwana Mkubwa) says in spite of the financial constraints the Government was experiencing, it should desist from tampering with grants due to small councils "except in extremely justifiable circumstances."

Welcoming decentralisation which was introduced in 1980, the committee says in its report that the system could succeed if certain hurdles were removed.

It advocates the tightening up of councils' expenditures and equipping them with trained accounting and administrative staff so all vacant posts could be filled.

"To some extent, the main problem now facing the system is having loaded it with officers and employees who were not necessary. The councils' manpower requirements and their ability to pay salaries and wages should have been taken into account," says the report.

It deplores the "indiscriminate appointments" of people to council posts "for which they do not have any knowledge or experience at all."

To ensure smooth operations of councils, the committee has recommended that urgent measures to save them from their current "financial woes" should be evolved and concrete training programmes of local government personnel instituted.

The ten-man committee has called for the strengthening of the accounting and auditing units in all councils "otherwise the Zambian population will continue

to receive shoddy services from these councils and the whole essence of decentralised local administration will be a massive failure".

On the misplacement of personnel in councils, the committee says:

"It appears to your committee that the appointments were made at random without taking into account the qualifications and experience of officers related to their work."

The committee notes with regret delays in confirming officers some of whom had been acting in their positions since 1980.

"Although the general orders state that officers should normally be appointed to act for a period not exceeding six months to assess their suitability for substantive promotion, your committee feels that people should not act for more than four years. This is a very serious anomaly."

The committee has expressed concern about the apparent failure by councils to deliver goods to the people because of financial constraints and lack of capable staff.

"But it is our considered view that four years after decentralisation, district councils ought to stand firm and deliver the goods to the people."

It adds that in spite of some "lofty ideals," many councils had accumulated huge deficits on their low cost housing accounts and owed the Government large sums of money in form of unrepaid loan charges and other remittances.

The committee described councils as the arms of the Government through which it wanted to fulfil its obligations in providing domestic services to the people.

"In this regard it is the primary duty of every district council to provide and administer environmental and social services such as housing, markets, libraries, welfare centres, water supply, street lighting, roads and waterways, play-grounds, health centres and other social amenities," says the report.

The committee noted that all councils had been given "immense freedom and power of action" backed by law to achieve stated objectives.

It regretted the slow pace at which the Government was moving in curbing the present trend whereby councils were gradually getting more dependent on the Government, "thus defeating the whole purpose of the Local Administration Act"

CSO: 3400/979

ZAMBIA

MINISTER KAKOMA SAYS AID FOR YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT LIMITED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 23 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Government has recognised the explosive youth unemployment problem and was doing everything possible to execute programs aimed at absorbing the youth, Parliament heard yesterday.

Minister of Youth and Sport Mr Ben Kakoma said his ministry was in the process of implementing recommendations of a national symposium on youth development which was held in Zambia last year and recognised the gravity of youth unemployment.

The Minister however, warned that there were limitations in the implementation of some youth projects because of the country's ailing economy.

He said although Government continued to recognise the needs of youths in its annual allocation of funds, the unemployment situation was worsened by the large number of youth population who are in the majority.

"Their proportion grows at a very fast rate because of the tremendous improvement in the living conditions brought about by independence. This aspect and the school-leaver syndrome distorts our efforts as more and more youths are thrown into the economy prematurely," Mr Kakoma said:

Winding up debate on estimates of expenditure for his Ministry, Mr Kakoma pointed out that the school-leaver problem has also continued to be extremely alarming in the framework of their programmes.

He told the House that to overcome some of these problems, his Ministry was actively engaged in the creation of skills training centres which it was supporting financially.

Mr Kakoma also called on Members of Parliament and District Councils to initiate youth skills training centres where some unemployed youth can be settled.

Commenting on the performance of the Zambia National Service (ZNS) which also falls under his ministry, Mr Kakoma said it was provided broadly-based infrastructure for training, employment and settlement of youths especially in the rural areas.

He however, said that apart from lack of funds, ZNS was affected by inadequate transport for field and supervisory staff in both training and rural reconstruction programmes.

The Minister also said more funds must be allocated to the ministry for sports development and promotion.

"The Ministry appreciates the gesture which has been made this year by allocating K100,000 to the National Sports Council and K50,000 to the Department of Sports for grants-in-aid to sports bodies," he added.

CSO: 3400/975

ZAMBIA

MUNDIA DISCUSSES FOREIGN CONTROL OF ECONOMY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] More than half of Zambia's economy is controlled by foreigners with resident status, Prime Minister Mundia told Parliament yesterday.

Mr Mundia was winding up debate on the Constitution of Zambia Amendment Bill which went through the second reading yesterday.

He said while the Bill sought among other things to bar foreigners from owning land, the Government would not, for now tamper with those aliens who had already acquired land.

This was because they controlled more than half of Zambia's economy and the Government did not want to plunge the nation into chaos like in Uganda when Asians were booted out by Idi Amin.

Mr Mundia said it had become necessary to amend the Constitution to abolish automatic citizenship to children of residents born in Zambia to save the future generation from an explosive situation.

Many of these children continued to enjoy privileges like training facilities but they renounced their citizenship later.

"We have for example spent a lot of money training many of these as doctors but afterwards, they renounce citizenship so that they can work under expatriate conditions."

By barring foreigners from acquiring land, the Government was not being discriminatory but was considering the welfare of its own people first.

He called for a critical examination of the Party election system to seal loopholes for corruption.

He said the cost of running elections was becoming high and he feared that if nothing was done, ordinary people would not be able to stand for elections as it would be too expensive for them.

CSO: 3400/976

ZAMBIA

INCENTIVES MAKE FARMERS PRODUCE MORE FOR EXPORT

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 22 Mar 85 p 3

[Text]

ZAMBIA will in five to ten years' time be a major exporter of fruits and vegetables if incentives for farmers are made more attractive, Amiran Limited general manager, Mr Akiva Spektor said yesterday.

Mr Spektor said in Lusaka that the farmer finds it difficult to export fruits and vegetables due to many problems which are largely local.

He cited these problems as lack of packing materials, high freight charges, lack of good quality seeds and the red tape involved in getting documents needed to export the merchandise.

Amiran, which at present exports mangoes, garlic and melons, is expanding on exports every season but has continued to encounter these problems, he said. However, he called on other farmers to join in the exercise and expand on the export drive.

Mr Spektor said the vegetable and fruit market is very competitive "but once you penetrate this market and establish confidence between yourself and the dealer, you settle in well."

Presently, he said, the problem most farmers are facing is not to establish new markets for their produce "but to find crops that are viable for export."

He added that the European market was more than willing to accept Zambian products since the crop harvesting season here starts when the season there ends.

He stressed, however, that since the problems affecting farmers are from local

factors, there was need to pool their efforts and resources together and try to overcome them.

"The demand for vegetables and fruits in Europe is very high and the prices are very attractive," he said, adding that Zambia has the potential to export these crops.

Elaborating on the problems hindering farmers from exporting their produce, Mr Spektor said Zambia has for the past three years been experiencing drought which has affected quality and production of crops.

On packing materials, Mr Spektor said since local companies were having problems getting raw materials, "the packing material available is of poor quality and of a dark shade instead of a light one."

He stressed the importance of having high quality packing materials because in selling the presentation of the product was more important than the item itself.

"It is taken for granted that the price will be higher for a crop which is packed in a high quality package than a high quality crop packed in a poor quality package," he said.

Mr Spektor admitted that whereas freight charges to London where Zambia Airways has direct flights are low, this was not the case for cities outside London.

ZAMBIA

INTERNATIONAL ROAD WORK HALTS AS PAYMENTS LAG

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Tarring of the international road connecting Zambia with Angola through Solwezi and Mwinilunga has stopped because the Government has allegedly failed to pay the contractor K13 million for the 200 km work done so far.

North-Western Province political secretary Mr Dusken Kakompe confirmed this in Solwezi yesterday and expressed disappointment at the Government's inability to pay the contractor.

He said Partizanski, the contractor, had abandoned the programme until the money was paid. Tarring stopped sometime last year and the contractor was demanding payment.

The remaining portion to reach Mwinilunga was about 30 km and about 100 km to get to Tishimbe border town with Angola.

Mr Kakompe wondered why a planned project could not be completed while others had been accomplished.

He urged the Government to urgently find funds for the completion of the road because it was a major link between Zambia and Angola.

He feared that further delays in securing funds would double the costs. The project started two years ago.

At the last provincial council meeting in December, a report tabled before the meeting revealed that the contractor needed K13 million for the work done so far.

The contractor was not able to continue with the work until he was paid.

Outgoing area Member of the Central Committee Mr Maxwell Beyani said recently that the Government was looking for funds to complete the road.

CSO: 3400/976

ZAMBIA

CHIKWANDA CALLS FOR CUTS IN HEALTH, EDUCATION SPENDING

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 28 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Zambia must cut down expenditure on education, health and other free social services and channel savings into viable investments to stimulate economic growth, a former cabinet minister said yesterday.

Addressing the University of Zambia Business and Economics Association in Lusaka on the theme "The Economy: Structural Problems" Mr Alexander Chikwanda said the present economic situation demands that "our budgetary arrangements should be restructured to channel the savings into investment to secure future growth."

This entails revamping the various organs that deal with development to make them more responsive to the requirements of their tasks said Mr Chikwanda, one time Finance and later Agriculture Minister.

"We will have to change the present consumption orientation as revealed by the structure of government budget and spend more resources on growth promoting projects," Mr Chikwanda said.

He said the nation was now paying for its mistakes to the extent that as part of structural adjustment in the economy "we have to accept even a lower parity of the Kwacha in terms of other foreign currencies."

For instances, he pointed out, government in the past resisted price adjustments for essentials and resorted to massive subsidies to relieve the plight of the workers.

What this means is that we postponed sacrifice. The net result is that we now have to make even greater sacrifices."

Mr Chikwanda said people who have the responsibility of presiding over the country's destiny will have to accept the political risk of unpopular decisions.

This, he explained, entails that commitment to the people and justice has to take account of realities.

Mr Chikwanda asked whether it was morally plausible to give a free service from public coffers when that service was only for a small group.

"When our budget deficit is already high and our per capita income declining it surely makes sense to restructure our budgetary arrangements and reduce on the free social services," Mr Chikwanda said.

He observed that a lot of people in the country don't work for their living. "They are neatly sheltered by the excessive compassion of our culture which entails a few working people looking after numerous able-bodied relatives who have no inclination to work at all."

He said public institutions should not give lavish sanctuary to indolence and irresponsibility. People who get free services should work for them to also contribute to the economy.

Mr Chikwanda said the investment policy in the country is weak and not conducive to stimulate economic growth.

"The continued bias towards consumption perpetuates structural difficulties and it is an illusion to think we can create the motive force of development without stepping up the investment levels," he said.

Although government is now giving every form of encouragement to the private sector, he pointed out, there are still various constraints.

He said ministries should streamline their services to reinforce business. In addition, government should reduce external borrowing by making more use of abundant internal resources.

On agriculture, Mr Chikwanda said lopsided structures such as the absence of trunk and feeder roads inadequate haulage capacity for produce poor marketing arrangements, lack of or poor extension services and the high cost of inputs have retarded the development of this sector.

CSO: 3400/975

ZAMBIA

PARTY MILITANTS CALL FOR GRASSROOTS PARTICIPATION BY ASIANS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 23 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Party militants have called on the Asian community to get involved in Party organisation at grassroots level if they are to rise to the country's highest political posts.

Chingola ward chairman, Mr. Hope Nkonde, observed in his closing remarks at a Youth League council meeting that it was shameful to note that though Zambians of Asian origin wished to participate in the country's politics none of them was interested in running the Party at grassroots levels in any of the three main areas of the Party.

What was happening, however, was that instead of attending political meetings these Zambians would rather show their commitment only when the President, Secretary General or Prime Minister visited the district.

"If they genuinely want to be included in the nation's leadership hierarchy then they must be active and be seen to be involved in the running of the Party by attending section, branch and ward meetings," Mr Nkonde said.

Ward youth chairman, Mr John Chansa reported to Mr Nkonde that organisers of the one day Youth Council Meeting were disappointed by the none attendance of some officials. Mr Nkole told the youth leaders who attended the council meeting to attract Zambian youths of Asian and European origin to their talks.

Mr Nkole observed that Chingola ward, unlike other areas of the district, was privileged in that it had representatives of all the major races.

This, therefore, placed a challenge on the shoulders of Party militants who were naturally expected to bring youths from these diverse cultural and racial heritages to the ranks of the Party.

Chairman of Lusaka Hindu Association, Dr Nat Patel complained recently that the Asian community in Zambia wanted greater participation in the running of the country.

He observed that as Asians were successful in business they could equally help make Zambia one of the most prosperous nation in Africa if they were given influential posts.

Dr Patel who complained of being 'neglected' observed that it was shameful that 21 years after independence there was still no Asian in the cabinet.

But the youth militants of Chigola ward observed that like every other Zambian members of the Asian community can only rise to senior posts in the part after they had shown their leadership qualities at grassroots levels.

CSO: 3400/975

ZAMBIA

POLICE, PARAMILITARY OFFICERS SHUT DOWN COLLEGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Evelyn Hone College of Applied Arts and Commerce in Lusaka was closed yesterday as the boycott of classes and examinations by students was about to enter its second day.

Director of the Department of Technical Education and Vocational Training (DTEVT) Mr Richard Lubasi confirmed the closure but gave no details because he had not received a full report yet.

The students started their boycott on Monday demanding the removal of their principal Mr Elifa Ngoma. They accused him of imposing rules without consulting them.

They said more than 100 police and paramilitary officers in full riot kit sealed off the college as early as 03.00 hours and ordered them out of their beds.

The students were ordered to pack their items and assemble at the college tennis courts to await further instructions as the college was closing.

Security officers searched students' baggage for college property.

Some students who had lost the keys to their rooms during the rumpus were made to pay K10.

Mr Ngoma who accompanied the police to the tennis court did not address the students and it was not known whether the closure meant they would have to reapply.

Efforts to get Mr Ngoma for comment failed. But Mr Lubasi said it was too early to say whether the students would reapply because "I do not have a full report from the principal yet".

The director said officials were barred from entering the college by paramilitary officers.

He said he tried to talk to Mr Ngoma by telephone but the calls were not being answered.

Reports who visited the college were refused entry.

Some student leaders had their rooms searched at night but most of them had apparently "smelt a rat" and did not sleep in their hostels.

By 11.00 hours all the students had left the campus which still remained closed to visitors.

CSO: 3400/979

ZAMBIA

NEW RULES IGNITE COLLEGE BOYCOTT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Police in full riot kit were called to Lusaka's Evelyn Hone College yesterday when students boycotted classes demanding the removal of their principal Mr Elifa Ngoma whom they accused of imposing rules on them without consulting their representatives.

The boycott was sparked off by a circular signed by the senior registrar Mr J. B. Lupiya directing that students should report back to college after holidays between 08.00 hours and 18.00 hours on April 14.

Those coming late will not be attended to--in an apparent move to discourage students who arrive at night.

The circular states that students whose courses started in January 1984, will no longer be given blankets and should bring their own linen next term.

Angered

They were also angered by a ruling prohibiting visits between female and male students in rooms.

Vice-president of the students' union, Mr Steven Sikombe said his committee had met the principal to discuss the issue but no compromise had been reached.

He accused Mr Ngoma of assuring the responsibilities of everyone including the matrons.

"The principal wants a system in which the students' union leaders will be turned into prefects," he said.

During the nation's meetings with Mr Ngoma, the committee was at times threatened with suspension from college if it "went too far."

He denied that the boycott was initiated by the union but a group of "vigilantes" to forestall possible victimisation of union leaders.

The students assembled in the hall in the morning and demanded an audience with Mr Ngoma. They later streamed to his office and waited outside.

Shouting slogans of "Viva student solidarity" and "Abash Ngoma" they cheered and clapped as paramilitary policemen arrived at the scene.

Mr Ngoma eventually came out of the office and addressed the students. He told them to air their grievances in writing and submit these through the right channel.

Chairman of the Zambia United Students' Organisation (ZUSO) Mr Don Sinkala warned students against falling prey to "mob psychology."

He urged them to "organise themselves, and come out with a reasonable solution to the problem" or their protests would be fruitless.

Later in an interview Mr Ngoma denied the allegations by the students and charged that the boycott had been "engineered" by some people who wanted to disrupt the examinations which were in progress.

Some students feared they would fail and they wanted to avoid writing the tests.

On the suggestions that students should be given time to visit each other's hostels, Mr Ngoma said the proposal had been communicated to the director of the Department of Technical Education and Vocational Training (DTEVT) Mr Richard Lubasi for consideration.

CSO: 3400/979

ZAMBIA

NGOMA SAYS COLLEGE STUDENTS MUST REAPPLY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] The 1,110 students at Evelyn Hone College of Applied Arts and Commerce in Lusaka who were sent away indefinitely after a boycott of classes and examinations will be asked to reapply for admission, principle Mr Elifa Ngoma said yesterday.

Mr Ngoma said the authorities wanted to eliminate "a few trouble makers" who were disrupting the smooth running of the institution.

The administration was carrying out thorough investigations to determine the architects of the boycott so that appropriate action could be taken.

He reiterated his earlier charges that there were some academically frustrated students behind the unrest at the college "and these should be booted out."

"Not all the students are to blame for these troubles. There are just a few elements who have nothing to lose academically."

He said the authorities wanted the college to reopen as soon as possible to avoid inconveniencing innocent students.

Mr Ngoma said it was fortunate that there was no loss of life during the rumpus as some students had planned violence.

He said he and his staff locked themselves up in offices as students banged doors and smashed telephones.

"We shall never allow anything like that to happen again. Those behind it should face the music."

Meanwhile, the college's students union has called for an independent commission of inquiry to look into the problems which led to the closure of the institution.

The call was made by the union president Mr Henry Njapu.

Later, high Education Minister Mr Rajah Kunda announced the formation of an administrative committee to investigate the grievances by Evelyn Hone College students which led to the premature closure of the college.

Speaking in an interview with Zana Mr Kunda said he did not believe that the reasons given by the students for their boycott of classes were convincing enough.

CSO: 3400/979

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

UN OFFICIAL CONDEMNS U.S. SUPPORT--A senior UN official has appealed to the United States and other Western governments to rethink their backing for the racist South Africa regime and join other progressive countries in the fight against apartheid. Mr James Gerborg, head of the 5-man mission of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid, currently visiting the country, said the system of apartheid would soon be brought to an end if the international community agreed to properly and comprehensively impose sanctions against the South African regime. Speaking at a press conference in Lusaka, Mr Gerborg said it was regrettable the United States and other Western countries had not supported the fight against apartheid. He attacked the current American policy of constructive engagement, which he said had contributed to the present political and psychological attitude of the South African regime. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Apr 85]

TWO UNIONS PUNISHED--The Government has ordered the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) and Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (Zesco) to stop deducting subscriptions for their respective trade unions with immediate effect. The order is contained in the latest Government Gazette published yesterday and signed by permanent secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Social Services Mr Vincent Malauni. It is made under Trade Unions (deduction of subscriptions) Regulations, 1985, published as Statutory Instrument Number 6 of 1985 and signed by Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Frederick Hapunda on January 20. The instrument is aimed at punishing unions whose members go on strikes. The latest order brings to 15 the total number of companies which the Government has ordered to stop deducting union dues. They include all organisations whose employees belong to the Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (ZUFIAW). PTC and Zesco workers went on strike in sympathy with their colleagues under ZUFIAW who stopped work earlier this month. They were protesting against the order to stop deduction of subscriptions for unions whose members went on strike. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Mar 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/977

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE'S FAILURE TO SOLVE NDEBELE DISSIDENT PROBLEM

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 26 No 7, 27 Mar 85 pp 3-6

[Text]

Largely for logistical reasons the elections now due officially in three or four months are likely to be postponed again, perhaps until next year. Between now and then prime minister **Robert Mugabe's** biggest test will be whether he can first control then reduce the growing strains between the Shona-speaking majority (75% of the total population) and the Ndebele/Kalanga minority (19%). But there appears to be no political will, especially on Mugabe's behalf, to solve the Ndebele dissident problem politically.

Bad planning for the general election, and little determination by the leadership to prevent the election campaign from deteriorating into gangsterism, has already taken a heavy toll. Bullying by youth brigades of Mugabe's ruling Zanu party has been ignored, if not condoned by the authorities. A vicious cycle of killing and counter-killing can be hard to stop.

Yet these internal political troubles are taking place against a background that should be conducive to a more subtle approach by government. The national army, composed of guerrillas from Zipra and Zanla, the former military wings of **Joshua Nkomo's** Zapu and Mugabe's Zanu, has held together remarkably well; Mugabe remains assertively non-aligned, and has even managed to keep clear of **South Africa's** destabilisation programme in southern Africa, though Pretoria is always happy to encourage trouble in Matabeleland; and, most importantly, Zimbabwean agriculture is looking good, at least in the foreseeable future - this year's harvest of most major crops, especially maize, promises to be excellent (AC Vol 26 No 6), peasant farming is improving and enough white farmers have stayed on to give the country a sound agricultural backbone.

There has, however, been a more general failure on the economics front: the lack of a clear economic

policy. Obviously there are political reasons for Mugabe to talk one language to the landless peasants and another to the **American** or European investor. But the result is confusion and a very strong reluctance of outsiders to invest. It is some consolation, especially to businessmen, that finance minister **Bernard Chidzero** has decided to stay in his job rather than return to international bureaucracy (AC Vol 25 No 25), even though he is still critically short of administrative back-up now that most of his best assistants have left for the private sector.

The party leadership code, enshrined at last year's ZANU party congress, has likewise created uncertainty. Though the code is now a half-dead letter, it has the confusing effect of both discouraging party members from being openly enthusiastic about a mixed or capitalist-oriented economy while ensuring that they are deceitful about their own financial ambitions. Despite last year's **Paweni** corruption scandal, which touched several ministries as well as the army and showed Mugabe at his most indulgent towards old friends, large-scale corruption near the top has not reached spectacular levels. But it is clear that at least half the ministers and deputy-ministers are in breach of the leadership code. Several ministers close to Mugabe have large farms (the official maximum is 50 acres of good agricultural land), and at least one tax lawyer in Harare is doing vigorous business circumventing the code with complicated trusts. The national monthly minimum wage of Z\$65 compares with a cabinet minister's annual salary (perks thrown in) of Z\$80,000. In February the deputy speaker of the parliament and senior Zanu (PF) figure, **James Bassopo-Moyo**, was sentenced to two years in prison for two attempted murders in connection with a bottle store feud between rival owners.

The worst recent economic incident, from the

businessman's point of view, was Mugabe's order to nationalise *National Foods Ltd*, the country's biggest milling company. After a bitter back-stage wrangle, the order was rescinded, but some of the damage was done. Business circles and investors remain wary about Mugabe's long-term intentions. There is a feeling that he and his ideological sympathisers, who still hanker after a co-operative-dominated farm sector and nationalised industry, are very much in a minority, both in the cabinet and in the country as a whole. But Mugabe is, after all, prime minister, and stands intellectually far above - and removed - from his colleagues.

There is also a feeling that he is increasingly isolated and overworked. He is less accessible than he was, appears to have very little contact - especially with businessmen - outside his immediate circle of party admirers. Even his warmest sympathisers thought his recent performance on the BBC television programme *Panorama* betrayed signs of acute nervousness and tension. His performance on the American programme *60 Minutes* was considered even worse. On both occasions he appeared to lose his temper when his human rights record was questioned.

Recently Mugabe has been irritated by the extreme left-wing of Zanu, especially following the arrest earlier this month of seven far-left trade unionists who want Mugabe to pursue socialism much more vigorously. There was never, of course, any intention by Zanu (PF) to maintain a trade union movement except one closely controlled by the party. The two most eminent pre-independence unionists, **Anderson Mhangu** and **Phineas Sithole**, were passed over because of their links with **Ndabaningi Sithole** and **Joshua Nkomo**. Mugabe's brother **Albert**, a convicted embezzler who later died in strange circumstances, was appointed head of the post-independence umbrella trade union, to be succeeded by **Alfred Makwarimba**, a former supporter of Bishop **Abel Muzorewa**. The recent detentions are of little importance in the wider context, but are a reminder that a small constituency still nags Mugabe from the left.

It is a reminder, too, that Mugabe has little compunction about putting opponents behind bars. Nor, judging by statements by Zanu leaders, is there much concern about the cycle of intimidation that is already casting shadows over the election campaign. Most of the incidents so far have affected Zanu, but it is clear that the two smaller, mainly Shona-based parties, Muzorewa's *United African National Council* (UANC) and Sithole's Zanu, are in for a rough ride too. There has been a steady toll of deaths and abductions.

Neither UANC nor Sithole's Zanu can expect to win many seats. Perhaps they will do as well as they did in the 1980 election, when Shona parties opposed to Mugabe got nearly 13% of the vote but only 3 of the 80 blacks seats. Mugabe would be embarrassed if their vote were to hold up this well.

We understand that **Mudede**, the registrar-general, is not expected to finish his head-count until April at the earliest. The Chairman of the "delimitation commission", **Wilson Sandura**, cannot start his job until Mudede's task is finished and the computerised list of voters ready. A "preliminary delimitation commission", under former Chief Justice **Fieldsend**, sitting in November 1981, reckoned that delineation would take at least 18 months. There is some talk of abandoning the promised new system of single member first-past-the-post constituencies and returning to the 1980 provincial list system, whereby voters voted for parties, rather than individuals, in each of the eight provinces. (We hear that **Enos Nkala**, Zanu (PF)'s top Ndebele, who ranks No. 4 in the politburo, favours that method. On the new single-member constituency pattern he would probably fail to win a seat in Matabeleland, because recent municipal elections there show that support for Nkomo remains solid.) But Mugabe would be reluctant to go back on his word by reverting to less sophisticated electoral procedures which could, under emergency laws, be applied. Sandura, a former Muzorewa man, will probably be squeezed into hurrying the process along, but his deputy chairman on the commission, **Reg Austin**, a former Nkomo adviser, is a stickler. The chances of a satisfactory election this year are very remote.

Last rites for consensus?

Mugabe's main political problem, however, is his oldest one: how to weave the Ndebele minority into the national consensus? Last year's attempt, by the imposition of curfews and food-rationing, to suffocate the dissident guerrilla movement by depriving large sectors of the Ndebele rural population of food (AC Vol 25 No 8) has been largely dropped, but there is no sign either that the dissidents have faded away or that the Ndebele people are any more inclined to accept Mugabe as their national leader. The national army's treatment of civilians is less ferocious than it was last year, but it is far from good. Soldiers are extremely unpopular. An attempt last month to seal off Bulawayo for two days and to carry out a thorough search for arms and any other clues about dissidents was likewise an almost total failure. Unfortunately the inquiry chaired by

John Ngara into the 1983 army killings in Matabeleland has never made its findings public.

The past year has been a steady chronicle of misfortune for the Ndebele. In July, **Temba Moyo**, a former colonel in Nkomo's pre-independence guerrilla forces, and son of Nkomo's closest adviser, the late **J.Z. Moyo**, was abducted and later killed. Then in November came the murder of Mugabe's senior Ndebele senator, one of the very few Ndebeles in high places, **Moven Ndlovu**, at Beit Bridge. The culprit has never been found, and though there was an obvious political motive, he might have been the victim of rivalry within his own camp in Beit Bridge.

His death prompted another anti-Zapu wave of hostility, both in the press and in the streets. The *Zimbabwe Herald* ran an unqualified headline "Arms Found in Nkomo's House", implying they were the arms used to kill Moven Ndlovu. (In fact the headline was merely an interpretation of Nkala's lively metaphor that "arms had been found in Bulawayo and Bulawayo was Nkomo's house"). Shortly after, one of Nkomo's closest colleagues, former minister **Jini Ntuta**, was killed in Bulawayo. More recently two sons of one of Nkomo's leading MPs, **Sydney Malunga**, have been detained. A member of Nkomo's central committee, **Mahuzu Ncube**, has been burned to death. And there has been a spate of abductions of Zapu village leaders.

There is no sense in which the Ndebele feel an olive branch is being offered by the Shona, nor vice versa. There remain one Ndebele deputy minister, **Jane Ngwenya**, and one provincial governor, **Daniel Ngwenya** (no close relation), who are both nominally Zapu members, though Zapu is formally in legal opposition. Mugabe has two Zanu Ndebele ministers, **Nkala** and **Callistus Ndlovu**, both of them hated in Matabeleland. After the Moven Ndlovu murder, the last full Zapu minister in government, **Cephas Msipa**, was forced to resign and subsequently left Zapu. He is dispirited that Mugabe is unwilling to engage in negotiation with Nkomo but has persistently demanded instead that Msipa should "prove his loyalty" by joining Zanu.

Since the death of Zapu's vice-president, **Josiah Chinamano**, last year, there has been no influential Zapu figure well-placed to talk peace with Mugabe. **Chinamano** was a Shona; so is **Msipa** and the new Zapu vice-president, **Jospeh Msika**. But after years of strong - indeed dominant - Shona representation at the top of Zapu, Nkomo's once genuinely national party, which had a far wider ethnic embrace at leadership level than did Mugabe's Zanu, has now almost completely reverted to support from the Ndebele rank and file.

Can the polarisation ever be ended? One of Muga-

be's hopes, we understand, is that Nkomo will gradually lose the charisma that, in Ndebele eyes, still adorns him. Should he die, the rulers in Harare hope the Ndebele will lose a focus of alternative leadership. We believe that is mistaken. Zapu as a party is already greatly weakened. But even without Nkomo the disgruntlement - and armed dissent of the 2000 or so guerrillas in the bush - would continue.

The only written demands ever put forward by the dissidents were:

1. The return of the properties confiscated after the discovery of Zapu arms caches in early 1982.
2. The release of Zapu's chief guerrilla commissar, **Dumiso Dabengwa**, and its former guerrilla commander, Lt-Gen. **Lookout Masuku**, both detained since 1981 after their acquittal on charges of attempting a coup.
3. That the harassment of Nkomo should cease.

Some further demands could be added to the list. There could be a general amnesty of the several hundred Zapu supporters (AC Vol 25 No 8) detained without trial, including one of Nkomo's closest colleagues, **Vote Moyo**. There could be a commitment to inject major new funds and resources into Matabeleland and Bulawayo - perhaps a university there too - once calm has been restored. Finally, the liaison committee set up four years ago to examine ways of peacefully merging parties (before a single-party state is declared by law) should be re-activated, with a far greater sense of purpose.

The matter of the confiscated businesses is not small either. Arms were discovered on only two farms (Ascot and Hampden). There were a score of other businesses and farms belonging either to **Nitram** or to fronts connected with Nkomo or the party. Some 5,000 former Zipra guerrillas had invested a large proportion of their savings (which, as a result of monthly salaries and demobilisation pay-offs after the end of the war, were by Zimbabwean standards quite considerable). Most of these guerrillas had nothing to do with the arms caches and were understandably enraged by the blanket confiscation. The redress of that injustice would be an important gesture in any future reconciliation.

A one-party state is inevitable in Zimbabwe. It is a matter of bringing it in as gently and generously as possible. The government appears to have lost interest in capturing Ndebele hearts and minds. The problem does not threaten to undermine Mugabe's authority in Harare, where it counts. But it is bad for the nation's and Mugabe's image, bad for whatever type of democracy Zimbabwe purports to be upholding, bad for Zimbabwe as a whole, and miserable for the Ndebele/Kalanga minority.

ZIMBABWE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CONCERNED ABOUT WHITE DOCTORS LEAVING

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 31 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo. The Ministry of Health is seriously concerned about the incidence of white doctors trained at Zimbabwe's expense leaving the country for South Africa. That is why it is bonding doctors.

This was said last week by Fr Office Chidede, the Secretary for Health. He said in an interview that few black doctors were leaving Government service to set themselves up in private practice.

A survey made among Bulawayo doctors set out some dissatisfactions among Government medical practitioners.

Too much work for too little pay is the main reason why doctors are leaving Government hospitals in ever-increasing number and setting themselves up in private practice, the doctors interviewed had said.

Dr Chidede said it was true that doctors had too much work. But this was to be expected in a developing country like Zimbabwe.

As far as doctors' pay was concerned, the Ministry of Health was in constant consultation with the Public Service Commission because it was the responsibility of the commission to adjust doctors' pay not that of the Ministry of Health.

In the survey the doctors complained also that their salary ceiling was reached in three years and their annual leave was too short.

The doctors had said they had no chances of promotion and medical equipment was constantly breaking down. They complained about the shortage of drugs and what they claimed was incompetence by nursing staff.

"These complaints were made by disgruntled doctors who are a minority. They complain of lack of promotion. I don't promote dumbs who just sit there and don't improve," Dr Chidede said.

CSO: 3400/999

ZIMBABWE

WEST GERMAN AID PLACES EMPHASIS ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 30 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Davison Maruziva]

[Text] The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace will monitor Zimbabwe's first post-independence general election scheduled for June this year.

Commission chairman Mr Mike Auret told a lunchtime meeting of the National Forum in Harare on Friday that all parties should leave each other totally alone during the election. Leaders of all political parties should issue directives to all their members and units to be disciplined especially the youth.

The police should be made to realise that it should combat violence as soon as it starts and without hesitating about what steps to take while the Government needed to distinguish between armed dissident operations, party activities and inter-party violence.

"They can do that best by withdrawing 5 Brigade and the Presidential Guard and by deploying the Zimbabwe National Army which has clear records."

One of the ways in which there could be a peaceful election in June, Mr. Auret said, was by asking the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, to repeat his policy of reconciliation despite past disappointments.

Mr Auret, who also spoke on the achievements of the Government since independence, blamed the party youths (not just the ruling party youths) for much of the inter-party political violence, adding: "As things stand now, there are no prospects for a peaceful election."

The original idea had been to hold the general election this month, but the Government announced on February 19 that the election would be held in June in order to give the Delimitation Commission the Electoral Supervisory Commission and the Election Directorate sufficient time to accomplish all the various processes leading up to a general election. The exact date of the general election is still to be announced.

Mr Auret said that before the announcement that the election would be held in June, there had been a build-up in inter-party violence, but that this had

since tailed off once it was announced the elections would be in June. His fear was that there might be a similar build-up in violence if political leaders neglected to warn their party followers about the need for peace.

There had been repeated statements against violence and he wondered whether the party youths had been allowed to get out of control. Stressing the need for a peaceful period during the run-up and at the time of the election, he said:

"Of course the party that loses the election will say that the election was not according to the wishes of the people and of the country because of the presence of army units. We can choose violence and we can become another poverty-stricken and strife-torn Third World country. But we can choose peace and reject violence and maintain our deserved place as a foremost nation in Africa."

Mr Auret told the meeting that despite strong warnings against violence by party youths made by such high political figures as Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, Zanu (PF) youths in Mutare had last Saturday evicted members of minority parties from their homes in the evening when it was raining. "Up to Wednesday it was still continuing."

He also referred to incidents which had taken place in Alaska, Hwange, Mbare, T'aholotsho, Plumtree and the Midlands in which he said Zanu (PF) youths had been involved.

There were laws, he said, that could be used to deal with collaborators instead of deploying army units, as in the case of Matabeleland.

Although there had been some mistakes and some major problems to be overcome, Mr Auret said the Government could "stand proudly to face the election. It is necessary to look over the past five years and the history of our new country...The Government set about redress the policies of the past and there were great fears over lowering of standards. In this country, for the majority of the people, health standards have improved beyond recognition.

"Never before has a government in this country given so much humanitarian aid to the people. The war poor and those handicapped from birth are being cared for by the Government and charities. The Government has shown a proven record of humanitarian care. In 1983 when thousands of Mozambicans poured into this country, the Government and the people responded and there are now refugee centres throughout the eastern areas of the country with educational and health centres and their culture is cared for."

Mr Auret said the refugees in Zimbabwe were perhaps the most fortunate in the world. In 1983 the Government had continued to pour food into the drought - stricken areas. Also in its move to improve the lot of the rural people the Government was expected to bring electricity supplies to 25 growth centres in the communal areas this year.

Expressing his abhorrence at the abduction and subsequent murder of six tourists - from Britain, Australia and America - he said this had been a move designed to cripple the tourist industry in this country.

He said that the critics of the Government had been condemned for presenting only the negative aspects of Zimbabwe, but the local media tended to present only the positive. "It is an injustice to us and the country. It would serve its country better if it was more objective. I want to say to the local media that lack of reporting creates in the people of Zimbabwe uncertainty and gives rise to rumours far more damaging than the factual reports."

Mr Auret also said that the abductions reported by Senator Enos Nkala last Wednesday were a new kind of violence. The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace was aware of this, but he said he was not prepared to talk about them.

CSO: 3400/999

ZIMBABWE

WEST GERMAN AID PLACES EMPHASIS ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 31 Mar 85 p 6

[Text]

WEST GERMAN development aid to Zimbabwe this year, expected to amount to \$28 million, will continue to place emphasis on rural development.

A delegation from Bonn visited Zimbabwe last month and at the end of the talks aimed at preparing this year's programme for economic co-operation, signed agreed minutes with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development.

Zimbabwe was expected to submit documents during March to enable the Bonn administration to study them in preparation for its June budget so that it can make a firm commitment on its aid to this country this year.

A high-powered Zimbabwe delegation is expected to visit Bonn in June to discuss all the aspects of co-operation between the two countries and to formalise the aid agreement.

The counsellor at the West German Embassy in Harare, Mr Frott von Kunow, said last week that one of the important items of the 1985 co-operation will be a project of co-ordinated rural development. An area in Gutu District in the Ma-

svingo Province had been identified for the project.

This was one of the most difficult districts in Zimbabwe because it was heavily over-populated for agricultural production with land degradation being a major problem for the local population.

The project envisages development of all sectors of the district in co-ordination, irrespective of the ministry in charge of these different sectors of development. "That means co-operation not only between the German and Zimbabwe states, but on the Zimbabwe side, the co-operation between all ministries and the parastatals involved in rural development."

Among the aims of the project would be the intensification of production in the rural areas with training and better inputs to make sure that rural farmers are able to produce more by increasing the yield per hectare. "This will mean more land will be available for rehabilitation and for cattle.

"On cattle breeding, it should be possible to get more production if it is done on a more commercial basis than in the past and this will give the farmers a better living. The whole programme naturally includes better water supply, building of toilets

and better marketing facilities for the rural farmers."

He said that the West German delegation to the talks in Harare in February, headed by Mr J. Kenneweg, had also visited Gutu for discussions with the people in the area, as well as with the officials in that province.

"It is hoped by both sides that this could be an example for development on district level for the whole country, and if it is possible to do that in a district with such a difficult infrastructure and over-population, there is hope that this example can be used for most of the other districts which do not have the pressing problems that Gutu has.

Mr von Kunow said that although the project still had to be approved by both governments, it was one they were interested in. "I am quite sure that as it is one of the priorities here, it will come through.

"We were most impressed, when we visited Masvingo and Gutu, by the dedication and the high interest that officials and the local population take as this project highly depends on the involvement of the local population."

CSO: 3400/999

ZIMBABWE

FIRST RURAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER OPENED

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S first rural technology centre was introduced to the people yesterday.

Mere Co-operative Estate was officially opened by the Secretary for Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Langford Chitsike, at the country's second rural development technology field day near Marondera yesterday.

Taking part were various Government ministries, parastatal organisations and private companies involved in developing the communal and small-scale commercial farming sectors.

On display were examples of metalwork, blacksmithing, carpentry, building, baking and confectionery, dress-making and food processing. Ministries took the opportunity to explain to people how best to be

served by them.

Cde Chitsike said the Mere estate rural technology centre was the first of many to be set up under the national programme.

He said the scheme was based on Government plans to create job opportunities in communal areas so rural people could avoid travelling long distances to buy items which could be locally produced.

The programme involved encouraging people to adopt household and other technologies which can improve agricultural production.

The centre was funded with aid from a German technical co-operation organisation, which also provided technicians who are training staff to be deployed throughout the country to set a firm foundation for the programme.

CSO: 3400/1000

ZIMBABWE

INSURRECTION PLOTTERS ARRESTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, says the police have arrested eight people who had been organising some workers for a generalised insurrection against the Government and State of Zimbabwe.

The minister, who left London on Thursday for an OAU conference in Addis Ababa, gave the Government's case for the first time for detaining the eight trade unionists when interviewed by the BBC African Service. He also said some of the eight had supported the Smith regime.

The minister went on to accuse the Militant Tendency group of the Labour Party of Britain of attempting to destabilise Zimbabwean politics.

"A small group with no direct contact with the Zanu (PF) party or the trade union movement were recruited and sent to Zimbabwe by

the Militant Tendency to play a subversive role," Cde Shamuyarira said.

Cde Shamuyarira said the Government's record since independence had been aimed at advancing the status and earnings of the workers.

"The ruling party and the organised trade unions have worked together closely to enhance the position of the workers and peasants of Zimbabwe," he said.

"Those arrested were a small group who have no direct contact with the party or the trade unions."

The minister said the people arrested were under investigation in Harare.

Those arrested were members of the General Engineering Workers' Union in Kwekwe, the Harare Municipal Workers' Union and the Southern African Labour Education Project.

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ZIMBABWE

MILITARY PERSONNAGES

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English Vol 26 No 7, 28 Mar 85 p 4

[Text]

The army has its hands full. There is the continuing armed dissidence in Matabeleland, the Midlands and Mashonaland West; convoys still have to be escorted through Tete province, in Mozambique, to Malawi; the oil pipeline from Mutare to Beira has to be patrolled; and there is a continuing need to retrain the former guerrillas in more conventional practices, a process that continues to go well. The army will be hard pushed to cope with the Z\$66m cut in its 1985 budget.

The troubles in Matabeleland stem largely from political failure. It remains remarkable that of the 40-odd battalions formed since independence, only three have collapsed and three have been badly damaged by tribal animosity and desertions. As training and discipline improves, and as the present strength of 42,500 men is reduced gradually to perhaps 25,000, the chances of serious flare-ups within the army will decline. But in the shorter-term there is always the danger that growing and unchecked antagonism between the Shona and Ndebele/Kalanga could drive the army apart.

Whites have become irrelevant in the forces, though their administrative experience is still missed. The only senior survivors are Col. Lionel Dyke of the 1st Para Battalion, Col. Tony Rodgers at headquarters, Lt. Col. 'Fitz' Fitzgerald commanding the mounted Greys Scouts, which are considered effective in Matabeleland, and an American, Lt.-Col. Joe Hickman, who has been in Tete province. The 55-man *British Military Advisory & Training Team* (BMATT), however, has the key training role. Brigadier (now Maj-General) Edward Jones has been replaced by Brig. Bob Hodges. The 14-week battalion courses at the "battle school" at Inyanga, where BMATT is re-training the entire army, are going well. The North Koreans, who previously trained the notorious Fifth Brigade and the presidential guard (wrongly but widely known as the Sixth Brigade) at Inyanga, left over a year ago: they are now regarded as a disaster. The British have also taken on a new responsibility, for training an armoured and an artillery corps, a job that had previously been done, quite well, by the Chinese, who have also left.

BMATT also helps administer the staff college at Harare, for majors and above, and the military academy at Gweru, where officers undergo a 14-week foundation course. Logistics, still a weak point, are being slowly improved; while operational organisation and general discipline have improved noticeably.

There have also been some useful changes in the command. Lt.-Gen. Rex Nhongo, though very much a rough-and-ready guerrilla leader rather than a conventional administrator, is getting used to his new job; in any case, he seems to defer to Mugabe's political security chief, Emmerson Munangagwa and to the minister in charge of defence in Mugabe's office, Ernest Kadungure. The top ex-guerrilla from Zipra (the Zapu guerrilla arm), Maj-Gen. Jevan Maseko, keeps his head down as chief of staff (admin. and procurement).

The key rising figure is undoubtedly Maj-Gen. Sheba Gava, formerly head of Mugabe's guerrilla intelligence, who is now chief of staff (operations). There had been talk of appointing him head of the police, but he now seems better placed as the

army's heir apparent and closest military confidant of Mugabe, along with Munangagwa. The top defence civil servant, James Chithaura, a former British civil servant in the defence ministry, is almost overwhelmed by his responsibilities. If Kadungure is away, Sidney Sekeramayi, now health minister, still attends military conferences with the prime minister.

There have been good re-appointments to the five brigades (each of them five-battalions strong) and to the all-Shona presidential guard, consisting of three battalions, until recently under Brig. Mashingedzi, who now appears to be back at army HQ. The extreme hardline Brig. Parence Shiri has been sidetracked from the all-Shona Fifth-Brigade to the airforce (AC Vol 25 No 25) and has been replaced by the respected Brig. Dominic Chinenge. Shiri's most ferocious staff officer, Maj. Muziti, has also been moved sideways. The equally respected Brig. Edzai Chinuka has taken over the First Brigade, and Brig. Kambau the Third.

Former Zipra leaders are by no means phased out of the national command, though, like Maseko, they tend to be in relatively "harmless" positions. Col. Ambrose Mutinhiri, for instance, is director of military training; other Zipra figures still prominent are Brig. Charles Grey, in the operational headquarters, Brig. Ray Maponga at defence HQ, Brig. Mbenge at admin. and procurement (A/Q) under Maseko, and Brig. Ndlovu. Apart from the fifth brigade and the presidential guard, all units are "mixed", with roughly a third Ndebele.

Money is in short supply. The minimum military wage of \$200 per month is very high by Zimbabwean standards, and there have been some extravagant purchases, notably the recent acquisition of 90 *Cascavel* armoured cars from Brazil (to phase out the South African, French-patented *Panhard*s) and the buying of some 36 Chinese T-59 tanks in 1983, to add to the dozen or so T-54s and T-34s.

The police and intelligence side of the security apparatus is less satisfactory. The police commissioner, Willard Nguruve, a former sergeant in the Rhodesian police, has been suspended. Of the 2,000 whites once in the police about 100 remain. Few of the former Rhodesian black policemen have managed to slot easily into high positions. Nkomo's men, some of them trained specifically for police duties, have got nowhere. There are now virtually no ex-Zipra men in the intelligence service. The Ndebele provinces as a result are very thinly covered. The special branch (SB), the domestic intelligence service, and the Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), which used to run the external side, have been merged under Mugabe's friend and former teacher Elias Matewere, who has no police background and is still reeling from courses in Yugoslavia, Britain and West Germany. The SB is currently run by Danny Stannard, a white survivor from Smith's day (AC Vol 25 No 18).

Under Matewere, who very much defers to Munangagwa, are two rising stars in John Mawema, now studying at Cambridge, and Mugabe's favourite policeman, often accompanying him on trips abroad, an ex-Zanla guerrilla, Shireruru. But there is a feeling of professional vacuum in the heart of one of Mugabe's most important security sectors.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

ZANU-PF EXAMINING PARTY SUPPORT--The Harare Province of ZANU-PF has embarked on an exercise to determine the party's support in each of its 65 districts, in preparation for the June general election. This was revealed by provincial information and publicity secretary, Comrade John Zakata, in an interview with ZIANA yesterday. Comrade Zakata pointed out that investigations have so far shown that the districts are well-organized. The investigations involve members of the provincial executive, who identify problems and try to solve them with the help of the district leadership. Comrade Zakata expressed confidence that the ruling party will be returned to power by an overwhelming majority, despite desperate efforts by minority parties to tarnish the image of ZANU-PF. He said fund raising activities for the general election are going on well, and nobody is being harassed or forced to contribute toward the election. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Apr 85]

MASUKU ASSASSIN SHOT--A bandit who is part of a gang involved in the murder of Comrade David Masuku, a ZANA-PF official for Matabeleland North, was shot and killed in a contact with security forces last Sunday. The contact took place in the Subunyonyo dam in the Nkayi communal land. The bandit was identified by his father as Neva Mkhalu Nshuvu of Nyache in Nkayi. Security forces recovered an Uzi submachinegun and large quantities of ammunition at the scene of the contact. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 17 Apr 85]

MUGABE OPENS INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS--The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today called on school children to shun racialism, tribalism, and regionalism, and work together to enable them to lay a solid foundation for a future multiracial society. Comrade Mugabe told thousands of children, including those who were born at independence in 1980, at the National Sports Center in Harare, that the government pursued positive policies designed to develop the spirit of oneness among all Zimbabweans. The prime minister's address marked the official opening of the independence celebrations. Calling for strict discipline among all school children, Comrade Mugabe said the government has invested heavily in education, saying school children who indulge in drunkenness and drug taking are sabotaging the noble goals which Zimbabwe fought for before independence.

10 May 1985

NEW DAM PLANNED--PLANS are under way for building a \$14 million dam on the Mazowe River. When completed the dam would speed up agro-industrial development in Bindura and the surrounding areas, the Governor for Mashonaland Central, Cde Joseph Kaparadza, told The Herald last week. Cde Kaparadza said the dam would enable the development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries. With the province receiving an annual rainfall of between 600 and 1 000 mm, more dams were necessary to meet irrigation needs and to have water for primary purposes. Cde Kaparadza said the province viewed as essential the provision of piped water schemes and borehole drilling programmes. There was a need to improve passenger and goods transport and build more roads and there were plans to build several health centres. The province felt that the Government, in collaboration with development structures, should provide financial assistance to farmers, land for communal areas, and crop marketing facilities, nearer farmers. There was also a need for more extension and technical services in the communal lands, Cde Kaparadza said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Apr 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/1000

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